

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy showers. Temp. 14-20 (53-68). Wednesday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 15-20 (59-68). Thursday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 16-20 (61-68). Friday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 17-20 (63-68). Saturday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (64-68). Sunday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 19-20 (66-68).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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## The Mideast Crisis

### Egypt Rejects Israeli Offer On West Bank, Gaza Talks

CAIRO, June 19 (UPI) — Egypt today rejected the Israeli Cabinet's decision to negotiate the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but did not preclude consultations with the United States on how to break the deadlocked peace talks.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman dismissed the Israeli position as

"continued intransigence" that does not provide a basis for resumption of the peace talks that were suspended in January.

The Egyptian reaction followed a 90-minute meeting that U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts had requested with Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel.

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday

endorsed, 14-5, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal to negotiate the future of the West Bank and Gaza five years after the conclusion of a Middle East peace agreement that would provide Palestinian self-rule, under Israeli military occupation, during that transition period.

"Regrettable" Position  
"Foreign Minister Kamel told the ambassador it is regrettable that Begin's government should

• Egypt's envoy in Portugal awaits President Sadat. Page 2

## Response Noncommittal

### Washington Hoped For Breakthrough

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Israel's long-awaited response yesterday to the United States on the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Palestinian issues seemed to have fallen short of what Washington had hoped would provide a breakthrough in the stalled Middle East peace negotiations.

But because of the precarious state of the negotiations and the possibility that there was more flexibility in Israel's statement than was immediately evident, the Carter administration declined to give details of the response from the Israeli Cabinet.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the senior Middle East officials — Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders and special Middle East envoy Alfred Atherton Jr. — agreed on a noncommittal public response, pending further discussions.

But privately, some officials acknowledged disappointment that, after weeks of debate in Jerusalem, yesterday's statement appeared to represent a determination by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the majority of his government to avoid taking the steps that the United States viewed as necessary to rekindle the negotiations.

A number of contingency plans have been discussed in Washington on what to do if the peace talks cannot be revived in their present form, officials have said. Among these is a peace plan that would be offered by President Carter or another trip to the region by Mr. Vance, or further high-level talks in Washington.

The peace talks have been stalled for months, mainly over such issues as the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian self-rule.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, whose trip to Israel last November provided an impetus to the negotiations, has said that he would not negotiate a separate accord with Israel over the Israeli-occupied Sinai peninsula, unless Israel agreed to a declaration of principles that opened the way for Jordan and Palestinians to negotiate the West Bank, Gaza and Palestinian issues.

To bring about this declaration and provide incentives to Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians to negotiate an overall peace agreement with Israel, the United States urged the Begin government to agree on a formula for a five-year interim solution of the West Bank and Gaza during which a final settlement would be negotiated.

Last December, Mr. Begin proposed a 26-point plan to grant civil autonomy to the 1.1 million Palesti-

nian Arabs living in the West Bank and Gaza. Under this plan, Israel would police the region and sovereignty would be left undecided. He said that the plan could be reviewed after five years.

The United States had hoped to get Israel's agreement that the review clause could mean that Israeli control would end after five years and that provisions for the eventual solution — a Palestinian referendum or some other vehicle — could be decided during the interim period.

Moreover, the United States has failed to gain the Begin government's affirmation that UN Security Council Resolution 242 included the West Bank and Gaza Strip as areas from which Israel forces would withdraw, at least substantially.

Limited Self-Rule 'Apt'

### Dayan Says Negotiations Possible Under Proposal

JERUSALEM, June 19 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel's offer of limited self-rule is an apt solution to the problems of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and is open for negotiation.

He said that the government would not accept a U.S. suggestion that Israel agree to make a final decision on the occupied territories five years after a Middle East peace agreement.

"We see in the establishment of administrative autonomy a framework of what is called permanent status," Mr. Dayan told the Knesset (Parliament) in a session that was interrupted by the opposition and the expulsion of a handful of young people wearing T-shirts with the slogan, "Peace Now."

"This is not a short, temporary period that ends automatically five years after it starts," he said, adding that the government would be willing to consider and negotiate a change after five years if it is suggested by representatives of Jordan or the population of the territories.

"But we did not find it right to commit ourselves now to a decision after five years," he said.

Political sources said that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin was assured of the support of the Knesset, although the members of the Likud Party's coalition partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, have been instructed to abstain.

Responding to the Labor opposition, party chairman Shimon Peres said that the government would lead to further isolation of Israel and a possible rift between Israel and the United States.

conclude its lengthy discussions with a position reflecting continued intransigence and insistence on not responding to the various efforts made by Egypt, and supported by the United States, since President Anwar Sadat's historic initiative last November," the spokesman said, referring to Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem to begin the peace talks.

The spokesman said that Mr. Kamel and Mr. Eilts "had a general discussion" on the Israeli position, which was formulated in response to a request by the United States. Foreign Ministry sources said that Mr. Eilts did not give Mr. Kamel the official Israeli reply. They said that the U.S. government is awaiting the outcome of "current consultations" with Israel before passing on the reply to Cairo.

This appeared to indicate the United States is not happy with the Israeli position and may be seeking possible amendments to make it

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During Mr. Dayan's speech, ushers ejected peace demonstrators from the visitor's gallery. The peace movement has mobilized thousands of Israelis to sign petitions calling on the government to modify its position.

The foreign minister spoke after briefing U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis on the policy decision taken by the Israeli Cabinet yesterday.

Mr. Dayan said that the Cabinet decision states Israel's willingness to negotiate the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip after a five-year interim period that would begin after a peace treaty.

"We accepted the American terms that, at the end of five years, a decision should take place," Mr. Dayan said.

"But not a decision about the sovereignty, not a decision about the status of the area, but a decision about the nature of relations between the three parties," he said, referring to Israel, Jordan and elected representatives of the 1.1 million Arabs in the occupied areas.

Before the debate in the Knesset, some Labor factions called for a no-confidence motion against the government.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who voted against the compromise, was quoted as expressing his anger to aides after the cabinet's vote.

"I'll go and prepare the army for the next war," the newspaper Yedioth quoted Mr. Weizman as saying.

The decision yesterday was based on a compromise drafted by Mr. Begin after a split developed between ministers over differing proposals.

Convinced of Peace  
"He's so stately and dignified," Mr. Ali exclaimed privately. "He received me for about 35 minutes, sitting there looking me in the eyes like I was the president. He made me feel real good to be a little black boy from Louisville, Ky., who couldn't meet the mayor of that city a few years ago."

Mr. Ali said that he was impressed by Mr. Brezhnev's desire for peace, and that he told Mr. Brezhnev that "President Carter and the American government want nothing but peace."

"Our country's too beautiful to



Ali Jaidah, OPEC secretary-general, announces the organization's decision to freeze oil prices to reporters in Geneva.

## Warn on UN Troops

### Christian Militiamen Defy Beirut's Orders

BINT JUBAIL, Lebanon, June 19 (UPI) — Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon rebelled against the central government today and warned that they would fight if United Nations forces tried to enter the border region.

A tour of the border showed that rightist irregulars with tanks and automatic weapons were refusing to let UN forces past checkpoints along the frontier.

At Bint Jubail, Phalangist militiamen said that the Christian army leaders who followed orders from Beirut to confine their men to barracks had been placed under house arrest.

"They betrayed us by following the orders of the government," one militiaman said. "The state is in the

hands of [Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser] Arafat and [Syrian President Hafez] al-Assad."

Chieftains Warned  
The militia commander in the town declared that the local army chiefs were free to act as civilians but "if they try to follow the orders of the UN and the interests of Hafez al-Assad, we'll break their necks."

At another Phalangist checkpoint barely 100 yards from UN headquarters at Naqura, a militia tank commander said, "One of them tried to escape and we fired."

In a communique distributed in the south, the militiamen referred to orders by the government of Premier Selim al-Hoss that Lebanese army commanders Maj. Saad Haddad and Maj. Sami Chediek confine their men to barracks and facilitate the task of the UN troops in the south.

"The military commanders of the south were and are the gallant officers of the Lebanese army. Maj. Saad Haddad and Maj. Sami Chediek," it said. "The militias are looking upon them as brave military leaders and will return to serve under their command when the evil declaration and orders of Dr. Selim al-Hoss are canceled."

Commanders Disagree  
A conflict apparently developed between rightist army commanders, who want to obey the government orders, and the militia commanders, who do not. About 600 regulars serve in the border area. The exact strength of the militias was not known, but some estimates put the total at 800 to 900.

The militias indicated that the UN commander, Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, had agreed that UN forces would not enter the immediate border strip controlled by the rightists.

"If UNIFIL will insist on entering our areas contrary to the agreement between Gen. Erskine and the two Lebanese majors, Haddad and Chediek, we shall fight them for every piece of land, every house and every village," the communique said.

Meanwhile, former President Suleiman Franjich, committed to a "war to the death" against those who killed his son last week, gave

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## But Study Is Planned

### OPEC Nations Bar Rate Rise This Year

By Paul Lewis

GENEVA, June 19 (NYT) — The world price of oil will remain at its present level for the remainder of this year, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided today.

OPEC is setting up a new committee, however, to study ways of protecting its revenues against the declining value of the U.S. dollar, which some delegates predict will lead to higher oil prices next year.

The decision to hold oil prices steady for the rest of the year was imposed on the 13-member organization by its pro-Western conservative faction headed by Saudi Arabia and Iran, which together account for more than 40 per cent of total OPEC production.

It means the continuation for another six months of the 18-month-old freeze that has already held the price of oil unchanged at roughly \$12.70 a barrel since the beginning of last year.

Most of the other OPEC members pushed for higher prices at this week's meeting to compensate themselves for the declining purchasing power of their oil revenues as a result of world inflation and the falling value of the U.S. dollar, in which they are paid.

Commitment Holds Firm  
But after three days of bitter wrangling, the militant oil producers failed to budge Saudi Arabia and Iran from their previous commitment to hold prices steady for the whole of this year to assist Western economic recovery, strengthen the dollar and cement their own political ties with the United States and Western Europe, which buy most of their oil.

Without the support of those two major producers, the other OPEC members' cry for a price increase their own prices at a time when the world is producing more oil than it can consume.

Before the meeting broke up today, in a disagreement that left oil prices unchanged, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, conferred here with Crown Prince Fahd, the effective ruler of his country, who is reported to have instructed him to stand firm. Prince Fahd was passing through Geneva on his way to West Germany for an official visit.

Special Meeting Weighed  
However, in an effort to paper over this acrimonious split between moderate and militant members, OPEC oil ministers also agreed today to set up a new committee to recommend how to protect their oil

revenues against the falling value of the U.S. dollar, perhaps by setting the official oil price in terms of a basket of more stable currencies.

This committee, which will be re-examining a problem that has already been analyzed exhaustively by the OPEC secretariat, among others, is due to report during the second half of the year, and perhaps as early as next month.

Ali Jaidah, the OPEC secretary-general, said today that an extraordinary meeting of the organization may be called to consider the

committee's recommendations in advance of the next scheduled meeting in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 16.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammed Yeganeh predicted that the new committee's report could well lead to a decision to increase oil prices at least nominally next year, to compensate for the dollar's fall.

Whether any increase is technically feasible while the world is glutted with oil remains a matter of dispute. Saudi Arabia and Iran say it is impossible, but others argue

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## In 3 Cities

### China Tells Vietnam To Close Consulates

BANGKOK, June 19 (UPI) — China ordered Vietnam today to close its three consulates in southern China in a growing confrontation that may be coming to a head.

The official Hanoi radio indicated that Vietnamese officials may refuse permission to Chinese ships to begin an evacuation of ethnic Chinese from Saigon and Haiphong tomorrow.

In a Vietnamese-language broadcast monitored in Bangkok, the Hanoi radio said that the Chinese government "recently" demanded the closing of Vietnamese consulates in Canton, Kunming and Nanking. Vietnamese diplomats have been ordered out of the three Chinese cities "in the shortest period of time," the broadcast said.

The Chinese demand apparently stopped short of closing of Vietnam's only other diplomatic post in China — its embassy in Peking.

Closing the consulates, said the radio broadcast, has caused "a further deterioration of relations between the two countries."

"The Chinese side is entirely responsible for this situation," the broadcast said.

Hanoi Offer of Consulates  
Ironically, the Chinese order to close the Vietnamese consulates came at almost the same time that Vietnam offered Peking permission to open consulates in Haiphong and Saigon, a Chinese demand resisted by Hanoi for years.

The Hanoi broadcast said it was quoting a Foreign Ministry note to the Chinese side, passed to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi today.

Earlier, in another note to the Chinese embassy, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry "demanded" that Peking answer a note requesting information on the seaborne evacuation of ethnic Chinese due to start tomorrow.

Vietnam said it had agreed to let Chinese ships into Haiphong and Saigon port areas, but first required information on the ships themselves and their crews. It said China had refused three requests for the information.

Guarantees Sought  
The Hanoi broadcast, monitored, in Bangkok, said Vietnam "had ordered its officials at the three consular sections . . . to leave the country at once" and "demanded" that China "guarantee their lives and property."

The Vietnam broadcast said that China had ordered the closures because of Vietnam's alleged failure to permit Chinese consular representation in Haiphong, Danang and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), a charge the Vietnamese strongly denied.

The broadcast said that Hanoi had approved a Chinese consulate in Haiphong 18 months ago, and agreed to consular representation in Ho Chi Minh City in April. Vietnam would consider the setting up of a Chinese consulate in Danang "in the near future," the radio said.

The broadcast said that so far the Chinese government has not set up a consular section in Haiphong or Ho Chi Minh City.

## After Loyalist Terrorists Freed Priest

### IRA Says It 'Executed' Ulster Constable

BELFAST, June 19 (UPI) — The IRA today said it had killed police constable William Turbitt, who was kidnapped in an IRA ambush Saturday.

An IRA statement distributed to journalists in areas near the border with the Irish Republic said Mr. Turbitt, 42, was "executed" because he was part of the "British war machine."

Mr. Turbitt had been missing since Saturday when the car in which he and his partner, constable Hugh McConnell, were riding ran into an ambush at Camlough in South Armagh, a border area that is an IRA stronghold.

Mr. McConnell died in a hail of bullets and Mr. Turbitt was apparently gravely wounded and kidnapped by the guerrillas.

The police in Belfast said they had no information about the IRA claim to have killed Mr. Turbitt other than what they had heard from news organizations.

The statement purportedly came from the South Armagh Provisional wing of the IRA. It gave no information of where the body might be found.

For the time being, 600 British soldiers and 200 policemen were still conducting an intensive search of the South Armagh region on the

assumption that Mr. Turbitt was still alive.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters, a Protestant terrorist group, had kidnapped a prominent Catholic priest, the Rev. Hugh Murphy, 59, yesterday morning in retaliation for the abduction of Mr. Turbitt.

Protestant Appeals  
But Father Murphy was released last night after Protestant appeals for his freedom.

Any hope that Mr. Turbitt was still alive began to fade within hours of the ambush. Detectives found so much blood at the scene that they suspected he was already mortally wounded when he was dragged away by the IRA men.

Father Murphy, who described how he was held bound and hooded for 12 hours, said his extremist Protestant captors wanted to trade his life for the policeman's freedom. He appealed to the IRA to spare the father of four the "awful agony" he had experienced.

A caller claiming to represent the outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters telephoned a local newspaper and said the priest was released "in response to appeals by Protestant leaders." But he warned other targets would be chosen for execution in the next few days unless Mr. Turbitt were freed.

Prayers Said  
"I spent the entire day hooded and tied and I can only say that the darkness helped me say my prayers," the priest said.

Father Murphy, a former chaplain who suffers from a heart condition, was led to a lane near his home in Abigail yesterday and released, still shrouded by the coal sack jammed over his head when he was abducted.

The IRA telephoned a Dublin television station saying Mr. Turbitt had been taken hostage and was being interrogated.

## E. Berlin Police, Soviet Soldiers Exchange Shots

BERLIN, June 19 (AP) — A West German diplomat and three pedestrians were wounded in a gun battle between East German police and at least one Russian soldier on East Berlin's Unter den Linden today.

East Germany termed the incident a traffic accident involving a mentally disturbed Russian deserter who opened fire on policemen and pedestrians after crashing a van into the West German diplomat's car.

East Berliners claiming to have seen the incident said two Russian soldiers were involved. Unconfirmed reports said they had been trying to escape into West Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie, a nearby crossing in the Berlin Wall.

The East German news agency ADN, breaking a five-hour silence on the incident, said the West German diplomat had been hurt in a collision. Bonn's office in East Berlin said he had been wounded by shots but not seriously.

The accident-causing driver, ADN said, was a mentally disturbed soldier of the Soviet forces in Germany who tried to extricate himself from investigation by use of a firearm.

## Brezhnev Names Him 'Peace Envoy'

### Ali Scores Points at Kremlin

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP) — Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight champion, hugged and kissed Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin today and said that the "quiet and meek" Soviet president had invited him to be his ambassador for peace to the United States.

"It's hard to believe that he is a warmonger," the former champion said at a press conference. "All he spoke about was peace and love for humanity. He made me an unofficial ambassador for peace to the United States. So don't be surprised if you see me in the White House."

Prayed in Mosque  
Mr. Ali, who also has met President Carter, former President Gerald Ford and Queen Elizabeth, was the first U.S. athlete to be received by Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet officials said.

Mr. Ali said that he told Mr. Brezhnev that the Soviet people were

"as human and as loving as any people on the planet."

At the expense of the Soviet government, Mr. Ali spent a week visiting Moscow and the central Asian cities of Tashkent and Samarkand, where he prayed in a mosque and praised Soviet racial harmony.

Convinced of Peace  
"He's so stately and dignified," Mr. Ali exclaimed privately. "He received me for about 35 minutes, sitting there looking me in the eyes like I was the president. He made me feel real good to be a little black boy from Louisville, Ky., who couldn't meet the mayor of that city a few years ago."

Mr. Ali said that he was impressed by Mr. Brezhnev's desire for peace, and that he told Mr. Brezhnev that "President Carter and the American government want nothing but peace."

"Our country's too beautiful to

be destroyed by bombs and killing people," he said. "Nobody wants war. Nobody can win. I used to worry about the Russians attacking America. And I'm convinced now that there will be no war because America is too intelligent and now I see the Soviet Union is intelligent too."

Mr. Ali said he was impressed most by the observation that "so many races and people are living here in peace."

"I haven't seen one person hitchhiking," he said. "I haven't seen one person begging or in bad poverty. And I never felt so free from being robbed, and I never saw no envy or deceit in nobody's eyes."

Mr. Ali said that Mr. Brezhnev "seemed to know nothing about boxing except Muhammad Ali. I don't think he's ever heard of Leon Spinks," who took away Mr. Ali's title in February and whom the former champion hopes to fight again Sept. 15.



Muhammad Ali and Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin, with Ali's wife and an interpreter (right).

مكة من المصل



## Care Is Good, Occupancy 105%

## Soweto Hospital: A Crowded Showcase

By John F. Burns

SOWETO, South Africa, June 19 (NYT) — The first man to come in from the night, blood trailing on the linoleum floor, had a thumb-sized stab wound on the back of his head. A minute later, a young woman staggered through the door on the arm of her mother, with five deep gashes on her face, head and shoulders that she said were inflicted by her boyfriend.

Next came a 19-year-old youth unconscious from a stab wound in his back, the result of a clash with a Zulu term for the gangs of unemployed youths who roam the dusty streets of Soweto after dark. The youth, Michael Masinga, was rushed to the resuscitation unit, where Dr. Basil Gampel, a white surgeon, revived him, then cleaned and stitched the wound.

It was 9:45 p.m. on Friday, the beginning of the rush hour in the emergency room of the Baragwanath General Hospital, the largest hospital for blacks in Africa. For the next four hours, a team of doctors, most of them white, worked swiftly to repair the carnage of a weekend night in Soweto, where violent crimes are frequent.

## From Stabs to Pneumonia

By 2 a.m., Dr. Manfred Beck — who described the hospital as a "clinician's paradise" — and his colleagues had treated 105 cases, including many stab wounds with knives and sharpened bicycle spokes wielded by muggers, one

human bite and one ruptured spleen from a drunk-driving accident, as well as diagnosing and referring dozens of maladies, including syphilis and pneumonia. For Soweto, where there are as many as 20 murders and 50 assaults reported each weekend and where many others go unrecorded, it was a relatively quiet evening.

"It can be far worse than this," said Perpetua Makhetha, the nursing supervisor in the department, who is black.

The emergency operation provides a vivid glimpse of the problems facing Baragwanath, the largest hospital for blacks in Africa. For the next four hours, a team of doctors, most of them white, worked swiftly to repair the carnage of a weekend night in Soweto, where violent crimes are frequent.

The scale and quality of its operations, generally acknowledged as the equal of any white hospital in the country, has made Baragwanath a showcase of what the South African government does for its black population of 18.6 million. A foreigner expressing a negative view of apartheid frequently encounters suggestions that he visit the hospital to see how well blacks really fare.

## Visitor Impressed

After a two-day tour of the hospital, a visitor can only be impressed. Its 17 departments, engaged in everything from open-heart operations to plastic surgery and kidney dialysis, are striking to a layman's eye, and even more so to the expert.

"I've never seen anything better than this anywhere," said Dr. James Long, a British physician who visited the hospital's intensive-care unit. "The equipment is as sophisticated as you'll find."

Even anti-apartheid figures in the medical community concede that Baragwanath's high standards. But they argue that the hospital, good as it is, must be seen in the context of a medical system that favors whites over blacks. The government spends disproportionately high sums on hospitals for whites only, they point out, leaving most blacks with facilities that are overcrowded and not on a par professionally with Baragwanath.

For instance, the \$180-million Johannesburg General Hospital has just opened on a ridge above Parktown, a well-to-do white suburb. Although there are white hospitals in the city that have occupancy rates of less than 60 percent, the new hospital's 2,000 beds and its extensive teaching facilities are restricted to whites except in specialties such as nuclear medicine, that are not available in black hospitals.

Meanwhile, at Baragwanath, the occupancy rate is about 105 per-

cent, meaning that up to 130 patients must sleep on stretchers or mattresses on the floor, or, in extreme cases, on chairs in the wards. Despite pleas to the Transvaal provincial administration, the authority responsible, plans for a new 2,000-bed hospital in Soweto are still uncertain after almost a decade of discussion.

Across the country, the picture is in some respects even bleaker. In 1970, the last time that anybody computed the figures, there were 38,685 hospital beds for whites and 97,685 for blacks. Asians and those of mixed race, or one bed for every 98 whites against one for every 179 nonwhites. Since then, the gap has narrowed only marginally, although the accident and disease rates are far higher among nonwhites.

The black hospitals also tend to see diseases at a later stage than white hospitals do, because apathy and lack of education often deter blacks from seeking medical help when symptoms first develop. The same pattern can be seen with assault injuries, with some victims showing up days after receiving potentially fatal wounds, often after serious infections have set in.

For the patients, treatment at the hospital comes cheap. If they can convince admissions clerks that they are unemployed, they pay nothing. Otherwise, they pay one rand a visit, the equivalent of \$1.15, to a maximum of five rand a month. The outlay covers everything, including prescriptions, operations and transportation by ambulance.

## Rebels in Zaire Say They Never Went to Angola

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — The Congo National Liberation Front (FLNC), which claimed responsibility for last month's attack on Zaire's Shaba province, today said in a communiqué that its troops were still in Zaire.

Zaire intelligence last week alerted Western governments that helped President Mobutu Sese Seko woff the invasion that there were about 1,000 rebels massed across the border in Angola.

The communiqué, issued here, denied that the rebels were behind the Angolan border, saying: "These rebels have never left Zaire and the FLNC will strike again and harder against President Mobutu's regime."

Zaire authorities had said that the rebels were facing Luashi, a mining town about half-way between Dilolo and Kolwezi, the site of the main attack that killed about 800.



Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of Peru, casts his vote in election that will determine the makeup of an assembly to draft a charter under which military rule is to end in 1980.

## All Parties Resisting Peace Conference

## U.S.-U.K. Rhodesia Effort Seen Failing

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 19 (WP) — The U.S.-British peace initiative in Rhodesia appears perilously close to failing as white and black leaders of the three-month-old transitional government continue to hold out against attending an all-parties conference and militant nationalist guerrillas stiffen their conditions for ending the war.

The refusal in particular of the three African members of the government's executive council to go to a Western-sponsored conference occurs at a time of a public crisis of confidence among both black and white supporters of the government over its record and ability to survive.

Since the new interim government was set up under an agreement signed here March 3, its rule has been marked by repeated crises within the executive council, threats by its leading black member, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, to withdraw and several accidental massacres of African civilians caught in cross fire between guerrillas and government troops.

## No Cease-Fire Yet

At the same time there has been no significant progress toward a cease-fire, despite a formal appeal to the guerrillas over a month ago to lay down their arms. Without a cease-fire, it is seriously doubted elections for a black-majority government can be held before the end of this year, as provided for under the March agreement.

All this explains why there is

mounting grass-roots pressure now from the African population for the transitional government to attend an all-parties conference. But its black leaders apparently fear this step would spell political disaster for the March agreement and themselves.

Reports circulating here say the United States and Britain have almost given up on their original idea of convening a general peace conference. They are now said to be simply trying instead to get the black nationalist leaders in and out of the country to talk directly to each other about some kind of a political settlement to end the escalating war.

But one of the nationalist guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe, has rejected outright such direct talks while another, Joshua Nkomo, is hinting strongly that the only issue left to discuss with the transitional government is surrender terms.

## Separate Factions

The two men lead separate factions of the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance that operates from Zambia and Mozambique.

Mr. Mugabe told British envoy John Graham and U.S. Ambassador Stephen Low last week that he was only willing to attend an all-parties conference called to discuss a new constitution for black-majority rule in Rhodesia. The two Western envoys met with him in the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

They have been visiting Salisbury and other African capitals for the past two weeks in another Western bid to get talks under way involving all the parties to the dispute.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nkomo told the black newspaper the National Observer that there would be no end

to the fighting until there was "a clear transfer of real power" to the Patriotic Front.

He added, "You know how wars have ended. They have ended with very short negotiations. But first it must be confirmed there is a real transfer of power."

His remarks reflect the front's attitude that Rhodesia is in a "war situation," where one side eventually has to surrender to the other and the winner takes power.

The hardening position of the Patriotic Front appears to reflect its awareness both of the guerrillas' growing strength inside Rhodesia, and the slow crumbling of support for the transitional government.

## Nkomo Predicts Victory

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Mr. Nkomo yesterday predicted victory in 6 to 10 months and vehemently denied that his guerrillas were receiving training from Cuban military personnel in Zambia, where his movement is based.

He was interviewed on television. For months, U.S. officials have estimated that at least 75 Cuban officers and soldiers were in Zambia training the ZAPU guerrillas, led by Mr. Nkomo. The other movement in the Patriotic Front coalition, known as the Zimbabwe African National Union, is carrying on its part in the guerrilla struggle from bases in Mozambique.

Mr. Nkomo attacked U.S. and West European newspapers yesterday for reporting "that there are between 75 and 300 Cubans working with my guerrilla movement."

"This is nonsense, of course," he said. "They are not there." He added that Cuba and East European countries had given both humanitarian aid and military equipment to the Patriotic Front and that ZAPU had sent young people to Cuba for "specialized training" in military-technical knowledge.

But Mr. Nkomo was emphatic in saying, "there are no Cubans with us" in Zambia and in also denying that his movement had military advisers from the Soviet Union or East Germany.

[The Associated Press reported from Lusaka earlier this month (Herald Tribune June 7) that Mr. Nkomo had acknowledged publicly that Cubans were training his 6,000-man force. He was quoted as saying in a published interview that he would use the Cubans and the arms supplied him by the Soviet Union to "scare away" the West from Rhodesia.]

## OPEC Holds Price Level

(Continued from Page 1)

that Saudi Arabia, which is already earning more from its oil export than it needs to pay for its imports, can afford to reduce production to make higher prices stick.

## Heavy Pressure Expected

Saudi Arabia and the OPEC moderates have already been forced by the militants, at a meeting last month, to set up another committee to consider long-range pricing policy, including possible cutbacks in production.

The general view among delegates and observers here is that the moderates are now certain to come under heavy and perhaps intolerable pressure to make further price concessions at December's OPEC meeting if the United States still has not acted to strengthen the dollar by reducing its oil imports.

While Sheikh Yamani said he was "very satisfied" with the outcome of this week's OPEC meeting, more militant delegates did not disguise their anger, or their conviction that Saudi Arabia and Iran are acting as agents of the United States and other Western powers.

"When some countries have a free political will, we'll have a stronger OPEC," fumed Libyan Oil Minister Ezzadin Ali Mabruk.

## Salonika Tremor Panic

SALONIKA, Greece, June 19 (UPI) — An earth tremor, sent thousands of Salonika residents fleeing to the suburbs shortly after noon today. Police reported heavy traffic jams, amid panic attributed to serious tremors that damaged northern Greece last month.

## First Vote Since '60s

## Left Is Said to Win Peruvian Election

LIMA, June 19 (AP) — The moderate-leftist APRA party, led by 83-year-old Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, appeared today to have won the biggest bloc of seats in voting for a constitutional assembly to lead the military-ruled nation to civilian government by 1980.

The Popular American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) won 35 percent of an estimated 3.7 million votes cast in yesterday's elections, vote projections indicated today as reported in the press and on television. Official results were not yet available.

Six leftist and ultra-leftist groupings showed unexpected strength in Lima and in big mining and coastal cities, together scoring 27 percent in the projections.

The conservative Popular Christian Party (PPC), led by former Lima Mayor Luis Bedoya Reyes, scored 26 percent. Several conservative groups accounted for the rest.

Observers attributed the leftist showing in part to discontent with recent increases in prices of basic staples, fuel and transportation. Protests against the rises turned into street riots in which 38 persons died, and the election was delayed two weeks.

## Elections in 1980

The military government of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez has said that the 100 members of the assembly will take office July 28 and have a year to reform Peru's 1933 constitution, arranging presidential and congressional elections in 1980.

There were no individual totals available for any of the 1,150 candidates put up by 12 parties. It seemed clear that Mr. Haya de la Torre, who founded the labor-based APRA 50 years ago and has run unsuccessfully for president of Peru several times, will have a strong say in assembly decisions.

Election board officials said it might be two weeks before results from remote parts of the country are known. APRA spokesman Luis Alberto Sanchez predicted that his party would win 36 to 38 of the 100 assembly seats and become the leading force in organizing the transfer of power promised by the military regime.

About 25 percent of the ballots in Lima were blank or invalid, the national television said. A spokesman for the Morales Bermudez government said the vote was "massive and orderly."

There was no reported violence, but retired Gen. Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, a leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party sought by police on charges of inciting to subversion, was arrested at a suburban polling place after he voted. Relatives said a military plane flew him to Argentina, the traditional refuge for Peruvian political exiles.

The voting Sunday was the first in Peru since the civilian government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry was overthrown in a leftist military coup in 1968. Gen. Morales Bermudez took power in

August, 1975. Mr. Belaunde's Popular Action Party boycotted the election in protest against continued military rule.

In the past decade, the military has revised the laws governing landholding, labor, education, industry and banking. Conservative and center parties charge that the government has mismanaged the economy, producing an \$8 billion trade deficit and 60 percent inflation.

Two of the seven other military governments in South America — in Bolivia and in Ecuador — have also set 1980 as the target date for return to civilian rule.

## Egypt Bars Israel Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

palatable to Egypt, the source said.

## Egypt Gets Fund Pledges

PARIS, June 16 (NYT) — Egypt has won pledges of financial support to prevent it from defaulting on its huge foreign debt.

Muñir Benjenek, the vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development who is the chairman of a 14-nation conference meeting here to review Egypt's economic plight, said that about \$850 million had been pledged by Saudi Arabia and other oil-exporting Arab countries. He expressed confidence that the estimated \$1 billion that Egypt needs for international trade payment this year would be found. Japan and the International Monetary Fund will be among the contributors, he said.

In return for this aid, official said privately, donor countries were insisting that Egypt take out a \$750-million IMF loan and carry out the three-year domestic austerity program this organization would impose as a condition. The new IMF loan agreement will be announced soon, sources said.

Mr. Benjenek said that the expected improvement in Egypt's finances, together with the likelihood of further aid, means Egypt could continue repaying the \$7 billion it owes foreign banks and governments without rescheduling payments.

## Rebellion In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

the rightist Phalangist party — weeks to get out of northern Lebanon.

"I personally guarantee that no one will be harmed or touched before the end of the month," Mr. Franjieh said. "But those Phalangists who stay will pay dearly."

A Beirut diplomat quoted a rightist source as saying that a many as 20 persons had been slain by Franjieh supporters.

## Israel Said to Seize Ship

BEIRUT, June 19 (AP) — Reports from Lebanon said today that Israeli naval units seized a cargo ship from Cyprus after a one-hour battle in which a Lebanese patrol boat was disabled.

A statement from the army command here said two Lebanese patrol boats were escorting the ship to Lebanon's naval base in Jijel, 11 miles north of Beirut, when the were attacked yesterday.

Israeli officials denied that the cargo ship was attacked. They said that the ship had been searched and released.

## Rhodesia Says 18 Blacks Die

SALISBURY, June 19 (UPI) — The Rhodesian military command said today that 18 blacks have died in the guerrilla war in the last two days, including a black cyclist who detonated a land mine.

The combined operations headquarters communiqué said that it was the first time since the war began nearly six years ago that a land mine was detonated by a bicycle.

An African farmer, his wife and child were "murdered by terrorists," the communiqué said, but gave no further details.

## Expects to 'Be Sacked'

## Egypt Envoy in Portugal Assails Sadat

LISBON, June 19 (UPI) — The Egyptian ambassador to Portugal today denounced President Anwar Sadat as a "dictator" and accused him of "reducing the country's armed forces to impotence."

Ambassador Saadeddin Shazly described Mr. Sadat's Israeli peace initiative as having turned Jerusalem more "intransigent," and he said that it cut the capabilities of the armed forces by 60 percent of its pre-1973 standard.

In a letter distributed to the press, Gen. Shazly said that recent measures taken by his government against the rightist and leftist opposition surpassed the draconian laws of Portugal's half-century-long Salazarist dictatorship.

"The new laws... are even more severe than all the anti-democratic laws which Salazar introduced in all his political life," Gen

Shazly said. "Sadat is now driving all his political opponents to prison. Those who are criticizing his visit to Jerusalem are considered to be endangering national security and those who are criticizing his economic policy as non-socialist are considered to be endangering the social peace of the country."

## No Resignation

Gen. Shazly, who has been in Portugal for nearly three years, said that he had not submitted his resignation as ambassador, nor had he presented his accusations directly to the Egyptian government.

"I am awaiting their response to my communiqué to the press," he said. "Sadat does not allow any criticism of his policies so I will probably be sacked very shortly."

Entitled "Sadat's Autocratic Regime Hides Itself Behind a Facade

of Powerless Democratic Institutions," the statement charged that "if there were real democracy in Egypt, we could not have chosen the endangering national security and those who are criticizing his economic policy as non-socialist are considered to be endangering the social peace of the country."

Gen. Shazly, 57, who served as army chief of staff during the 1973 war with Israel, described the results of Mr. Sadat's peace policy as having:

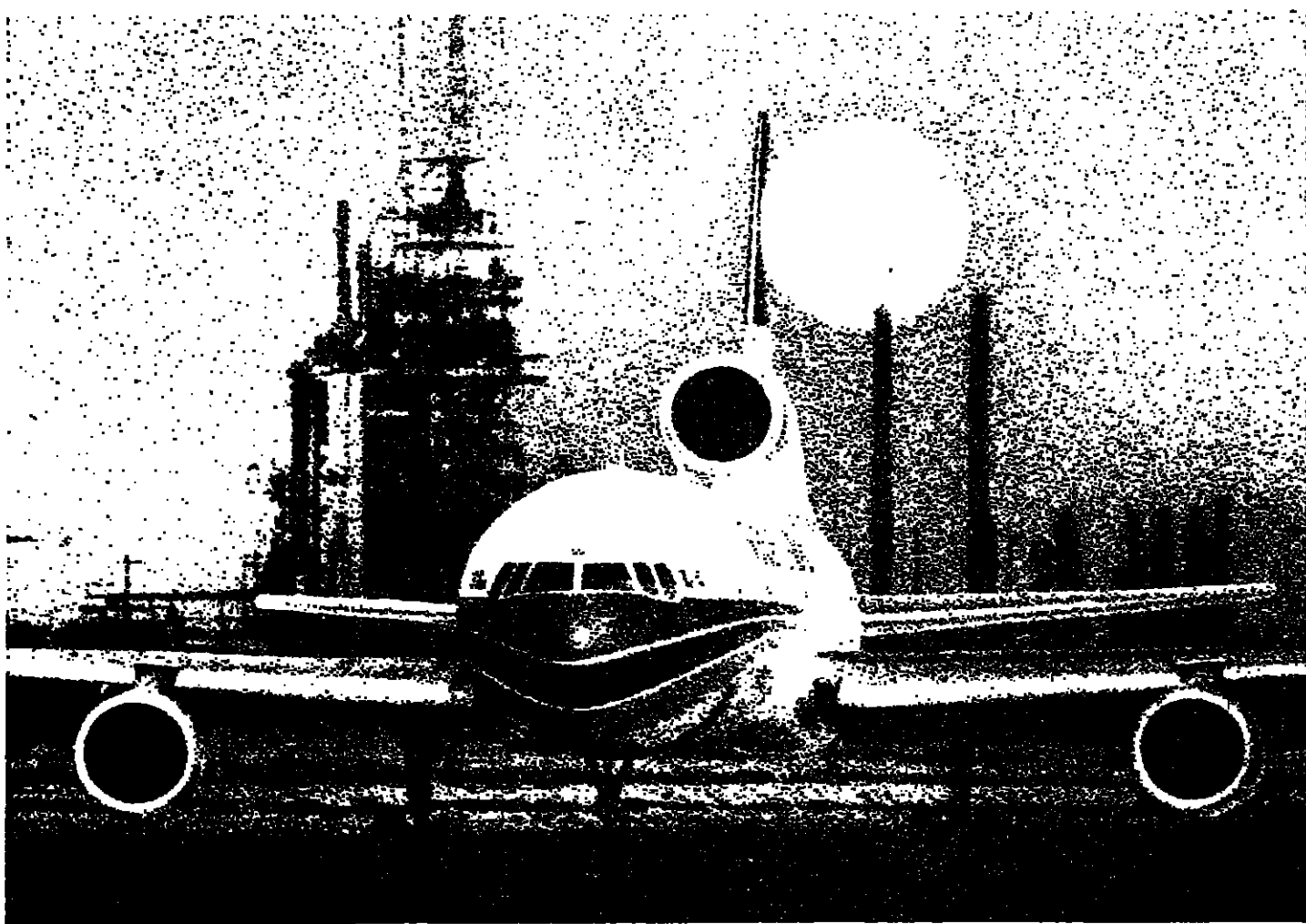
- Made Israel "more intransigent than ever before."
- Caused the Egyptian armed forces to "lose much of the vigor," so that their capabilities are estimated at 60 percent of their pre-1973 strength.
- Shaken Arab solidarity to its lowest point in the past 30 years.
- Diminished Egypt's role among the countries of the Third World.

In his three-page letter in English, Gen. Shazly said that Mr. Sadat's recently published memoirs were filled with "wrong stories about his political opponents at the threatened to unmask them with an account of events."

"Some of these stories I had witnessed with my own eyes or heard with my own ears," he said, "and have the power and capability to prove them."

Gen. Shazly said that he expected Mr. Sadat to "savagely attack him for his criticism but that was not worried about the reaction." "I do not care much about what they say now," he said, "I care much about what they will say at the fall of the Sadat regime."

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For Compensation of Tax Losses

# U.S. May Reject California Aid Pleas

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Like a giant pair of scissors, Proposition 13 is not only slashing through the budgets of California's state and local governments, but threatening to cut off the state's claim to \$5.3 billion a year in U.S. aid.

At stake are federal funds that California uses for such basic needs as child support, schools, libraries, medical help and sewers — 215 federal aid programs in all. To qualify for the funds, state and local governments must put up some of their own money each year.

California may no longer have that money. Proposition 13, the heavily initiative voted by the state's citizens on June 6 to cut property tax by 57 percent, goes into effect on July 1.

While California officials scramble to decide which of these programs they can do without, federal officials and Congress are bracing for what they believe will be a deluge of requests for special help. Painful decisions are in prospect.

An official said as he waited here for the onslaught of emergency requests: "What do you save — hospitals? Welfare? Education? Libraries? We have to wait for the state and the counties to make their budget decisions. We're at the end of a long chain of dominoes and we're waiting for them to fall."

"Should Colorado Pay?"

"I would bet you every California agency will be on the doorstep of Congress and the White House asking for dough," said Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo., one of five House members who have formed a Proposition 13 study group with the blessing of the House leadership.

"It will create a very interesting public policy question," Rep. Wirth said. "How much do we give to bail out programs in California that the voters have chosen to chop off? Should taxpayers in Colorado and South Carolina pay to prevent lowered services in California?"

The congressional response to helping California may be "viciously negative," Rep. Wirth warned. He observed that, unlike New York's financial problem, California's was created willingly by the voters.

"The natural response is, 'You made your bed, now lie in it,'" agreed Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif.

Like California's 42 other U.S.

representatives and its two senators, he is in a quandary. Normally they try to wrest as many federal dollars for their state as they can.

Now many are concerned that if California gets special treatment, it could set a dangerous precedent for other states which may join the tax revolt. "If we start doing this for California, we have to do it for every state," said Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., who has championed federal bail-outs for local problems in the past.

Faced with unsympathetic attitudes in Washington, some California officials are said to be considering ways to overlook the federal matching requirements and keep spending federal money even if doing so violates the law.

"School district officials are looking for (federally funded) places to put those teachers," said a state education official. "They can't do it legally. But they can hope that three years from now, when the auditors catch up to them, they'll have retired."

Or communities might divert federal funds illegally to pay for basic services. Cities in California could be tempted to use federal money already in the pipeline "for other things," a Los Angeles lobbyist in Washington has remarked, even though "federal agencies are going to be screaming."

## Dead Ends

Some Washington officials are worried that special federal assistance could backfire. If California's cutback were cushioned with federal dollars, people in the state might fail to recognize "the negative impact" of their tax revolt.

"If they don't close the schools and so forth, people are going to say 'See? It was all a sham,'" a White House official said. "The irony of the whole thing is, it forces a reliance on the government farther away from the people — state and federal government, rather than local government."

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.'s request that the federal government return some of its anticipated \$2 billion federal income tax windfall from Proposition 13 — created by homeowners' loss in property tax deductions — is likely to fall on deaf ears in Congress.

"I don't know anybody who would suggest that we attempt to earmark federal revenues for a state from which they came," said Rep. James Corman, D-Calif., a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

A more hostile response came from Rep. Andy Jacobs, D-Ind., who introduced a bill last week to prohibit such a special spending mandate. "I don't want to see Proposition 13 turn into the old shell game, with you-know-who shelling out," he said.

Los Angeles Times



Kansas showboat owner Bruce Rogers and his wife, Vida.

## 17 Die in Weekend Storms Over U.S. Midwest, Northeast

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP) — Thunderstorms and tornadoes killed at least 17 persons and caused widespread damage and power outages during the weekend in the Midwest and Northeast.

In Pomona, Kan., a tornado overturned a dinner-theater showboat on Lake Pomona, killing at least 14.

In Salt Lake City, high winds brought the Salt Lake Festival of the Arts to a premature close and slightly injured a man who was among five persons swept 20 feet into the air while trying to hold down a parachute awning that was suspended over a stage.

Two men were killed by lightning in Columbus, Ohio, where wind ripped part of the roof from a bowling alley.

A cold front — with hail, high winds and rain — swept through southern Indiana, destroying a mobile home, downing power lines and killing at least one person. A gas and electric company lineman was electrocuted while attempting to restore power to an area north of Evansville, authorities said.

## Carter to Visit Germany In July

BONN, June 19 (AP) — President Carter's visit to West Germany and West Berlin was officially confirmed today.

An official statement said that the president and Mrs. Carter will pay a state visit to West Germany July 14 and 15, before an economic summit of Western world industrial leaders which Mr. Carter will attend in Bonn July 16.

Sources said that Mr. Carter will

probably arrive in Bonn July 13, begin official talks July 14 and visit U.S. forces near Wiesbaden and West Berlin July 15.

## Siad Barre in Bonn

### On Tour of Europe

BONN, June 19 (AP) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived today on the first stop on a European trip during which he is expected to seek increased Western aid for his country. He also is to visit Britain and Italy.

Mr. Siad Barre, whose relations with Bonn have improved since he permitted West German commandos to storm a hijacked Lufansa jetliner in Mogadishu last fall, was received by President Walter Scheel and met with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

## News Analysis

# Canal Pacts Will Not End Inter-American Tensions

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, June 19 (NYT) — "If the United States doesn't reach agreement with Panama on a new Canal treaty, it will never hear the end of the subject from Latin America," a South American diplomat warned a year ago. "But if it does, it will never hear the issue mentioned again."

The presence of several Latin American leaders at Friday's ceremonies in which President Carter and Panama's Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos exchanged the instruments of ratification for the treaties suggested that Washington is still receiving some credit for agreeing to surrender the canal by the year 2000.

A joint statement issued after a meeting Saturday between Mr. Carter, Gen. Torrijos, the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica and the premier of Jamaica described the conclusion of the treaties as a "historic step forward in inter-American relations."

But despite the "new era" rhetoric that developed the gathering, Latin American officials and U.S. diplomats are cautioning the Carter administration against using the agreement as the cornerstone of its policy toward the southern continent.

"The treaties have removed a problem from the past," a Venezuelan official said, "but they don't tell us anything about the future. They mark the end of an old chapter rather than the beginning of a new one."

During the negotiations, the dispute became an important symbol of Latin American resentment toward the United States, providing a rare opportunity for the region to stand united against Washington and enabling individual countries to express their particular frustrations with the United States through an acceptable diplomatic issue.

But beyond the flowing phrases about regional solidarity, some countries, not least Brazil and Argentina, were largely indifferent to the Panamanian cause. Others, such as Peru and Ecuador, were actually worried by the prospect of a canal operated by Panama.

When Latin American heads of state were invited to Washington last September to witness the signing of the treaties, most accepted happily, not to celebrate the long-awaited agreement, but rather particularly in the case of military dictators — for the opportunity to be received by and photographed with Mr. Carter.

The settlement of the Canal dispute has therefore left Latin America without a respectable weapon to use against the United States in diplomatic forums. But it cannot

hope to defuse the underlying inter-American tensions. State Department experts are concerned that the Carter administration is gambling too heavily on winning Latin American goodwill from its considerable efforts to conclude the canal issue and to obtain Senate ratification of the treaties.

"We've warned the White House that the treaties are not very marketable in Latin America," a State Department official noted.

Ironically, Gen. Torrijos, who has long had an image in the United States of a fiery anti-U.S. nationalist, has become one of Mr. Carter's strongest admirers in Latin America, describing him last week as "a man of great morality fully dedicated to the cause of the weak."

But elsewhere on the continent Mr. Carter remains a controversial figure. His human-rights policy has generated the resentment of many military rulers who, in the words of President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, believe it is opening the way for communism.

## Dividing Issue

At a regional level, the human-rights policy has divided Latin America. According to Saturday's communiqué, only the civilian democracies are prepared "to speak out for human rights and fundamental freedoms everywhere and to work to eliminate repression." Accompanying this has been a willingness by the handful of democracies to pressure military regimes to organize free elections.

The other fresh element introduced by the Carter administration into inter-American relations has been renewed concern for keeping Latin American countries free of nuclear weapons and for reducing their purchases of offensive conventional weapons.

But Brazil insists on purchasing a uranium enrichment plant from West Germany, albeit for peaceful purposes, while countries denied arms by the United States have been turning to France, Italy, West Germany and Israel.

On the economic issues that most worry Latin America, there has been little response from Washington. The huge U.S. trade deficit — even though it is a surplus in respect to Latin America — has made it impossible for the Carter administration to relax controls on many imports from the region. Similarly, Latin America believes that the United States has not helped encourage equitable and stable prices for such crucial commodities as copper, tin, sugar and coffee, which deeply affect regional growth rates.

## U.S. Mayors, Noting Tax Revolt, Urge Federal Spending Cut

ATLANTA, June 19 (NYT) — The United States Conference of Mayors, having lobbied for years for expanded federal urban aid and costly new social programs, has been thrown into confusion by the June 6 California vote to slash property taxes.

In a departure from tradition, mayor after mayor took the microphone at a session of the conference yesterday to demand that the federal government spend less. "The Conference of Mayors must get squarely behind the president and curb inflation," said Mayor Lita Cockrell of San Antonio, Tex. "It's about time the federal government tightened its belt."

Mayor Robert Quirk of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, echoed.

"The California action is threatening to spread to other states. It has already underscored the complexities and ironies of the love-hate relationship between city governments and Washington."

"The revolt, many mayors said, is not against them but against inflation, and federal and state governments are the chief culprits. The mood of many at the conference was summed up by Mayor Roger Baker of Springfield, Ohio, when he said: "If we had the choice of more federal money and programs versus bringing down the inflation rate, many would opt for cutting inflation."

## Resentment at New Tax Devices

There was some squirming, however, when Wayne Anderson, executive director of an advisory commission on intergovernmental relations, pointed out that the fastest-growing federal expense has been aid to local governments. Such aid has increased from \$7 billion to \$80 billion in less than two decades.

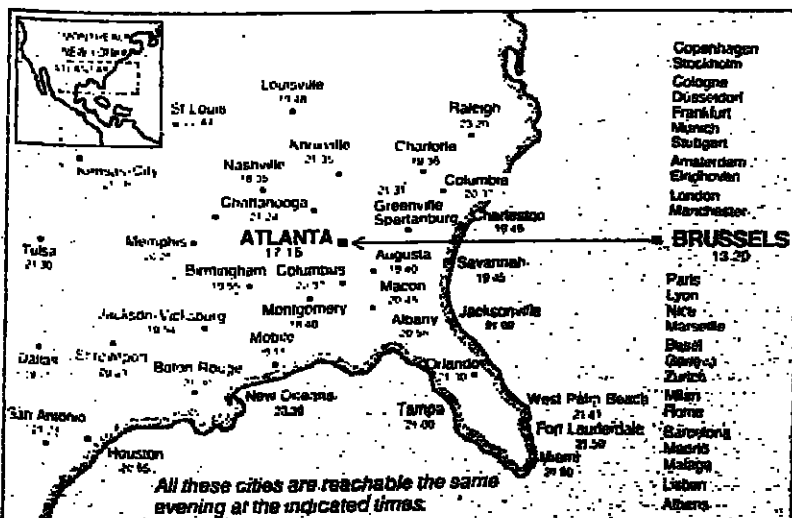
Compounding the problem is the fact that much federal aid is on a matching basis and sometimes requires a "maintenance of effort," in which local spending may not be reduced when federal aid is accepted. On the average, cities put up 43 cents for every federal dollar received — so reduced property taxes can mean reduced federal aid.

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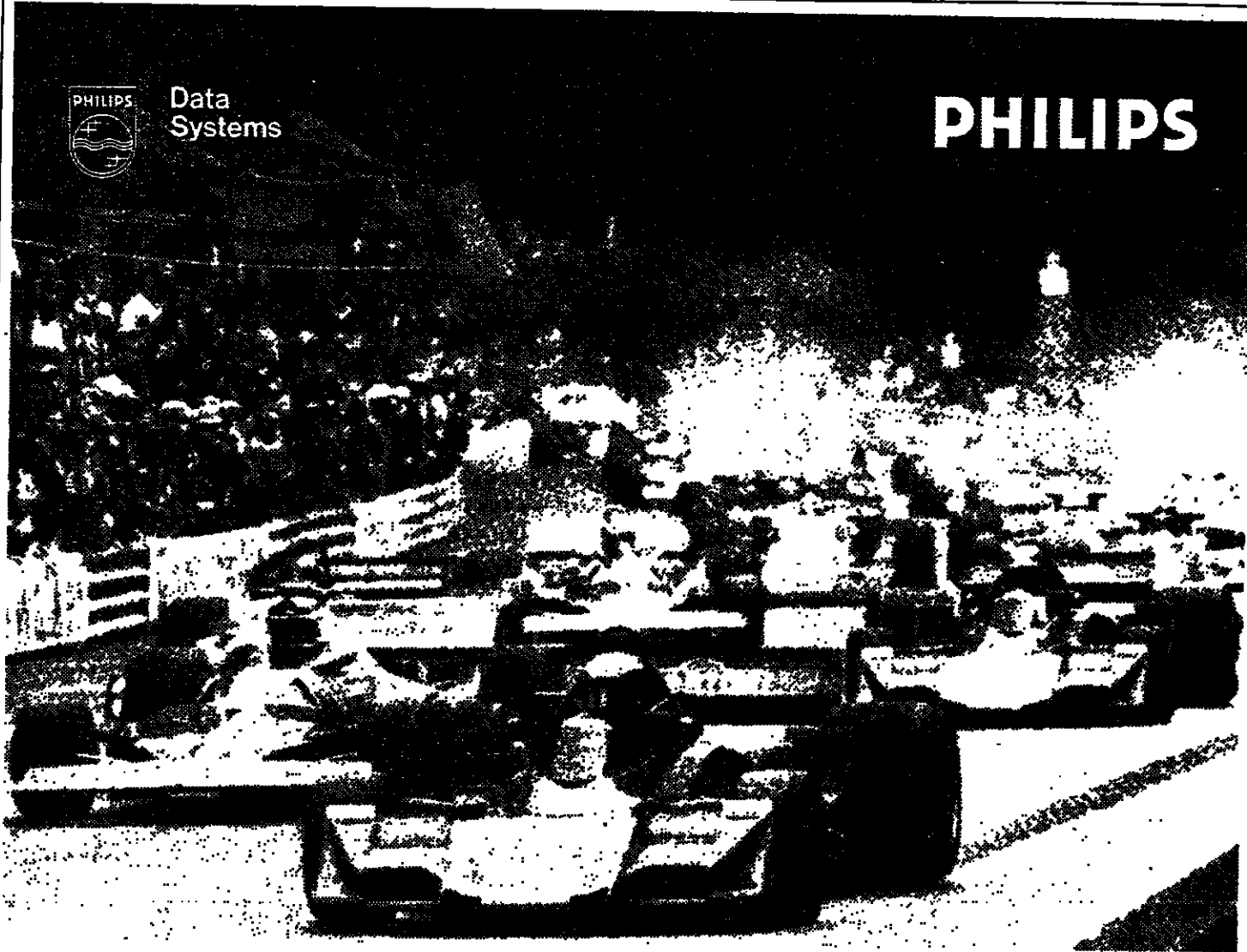
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## Beverly Hills Housewarming Draws a Crowd

## Saudi Sheikh Holds Party at \$7-Million Home in U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 19 (UPI) — Joe Tilen, the mayor of Beverly Hills, bounded down the spiral staircase from the bedroom suite and looked amazed. "Nine hundred mil," he said. "That's what they said the family is worth — \$900 million. They're very open about it."

The mayor was not the only one amazed Saturday night when a young Saudi Arabian sheikh who lives in Beverly Hills opened his mansion to neighbors.

The 23-year-old sheikh was not there. There was a rumor that he had run off with a local girl and another that he had so embarrassed his father that he had been sent to one of the family's three palaces in Saudi Arabia. But his father, Sheikh Mohammed Shamsuddin al-Fassi, a member of the Saudi Arabian royal family who bought the home for his son and gave the party, would say only that the son was "away on business."

Since the son, Sheikh Mohammed S.A. al-Fassi, and his 19-year-old wife moved into and

began redecorating the 38-room house on Sunset Boulevard early this year, it has become a something of a landmark.

The family painted the 61-year-old white mansion lime green, placed plastic flowers in Romanesque urns facing the boulevard and painted white statues with skin tones and colors. Mr. Tilen and other city officials said that they were deluged with complaints, and traffic jams of sightseers became a daily problem.

But after a long evening of

music, dancing, drinking and dining, it appeared that the elder sheikh had begun to make peace with Beverly Hills.

Several months ago, the family said that it would invite neighbors to view the home when the decorating was completed. The neighbors finally came, and long-time Beverly Hills dwellers could not remember any party that had drawn such a large number of acceptances.

For more than three hours, Cadillacs, Rolls-Royces, Ferraris, Mercedes, Jaguars and lesser auto-

mobiles paraded onto the grounds of the mansion; not all of Beverly Hills was there, but more than 600 persons came.

Many were the anonymous millionaires, curious to see the home of a near-billionaire; others were show personalities such as Pat Boone, Fred MacMurray, Lloyd Bridges and Cornell Wilde.

There were three bars, 30 pounds of iced Iranian caviar, huge Maine lobsters, mounds of hot and cold prawns, shish kebab, mousse, a table of Middle Eastern dishes,

Robert Mondavi cabernet sauvignon and Johannesburg riesling, and Schramberg blanc noir champagne.

## \$7-Million Investment

The elder sheikh paid \$2.4 million for the house and, in a friendly news conference in his son's bedroom — the one next to the \$60,000 master bathroom, which had a mirrored ceiling and an elevated velvet-covered circular bed that rotated — he said that the total investment in the house was about \$7 million.

After parking attendants took their cars, most of the visitors bypassed the bars and outdoor buffets and headed straight for the interior of the house to check out reports about bizarre decorative touches.

At one end of the first floor was the billiard room, with red billiard tables, red carpet, red velvet scimitars on the walls and a red-draped ceiling that gave the room the appearance of a tent.

This room was adjacent to the smaller of two living rooms. Here the dominant color was green. There were revolving motorized crystal chandeliers and a full-sized model of a stuffed animal.

Off of this room was the young wife's study, decorated by European and Middle Eastern art, her high school graduation diploma and an antique desk that an Arab host in a tuxedo said was identical to one used by a king of Spain.

## Ceiling Frescoes

The spacious main living room was furnished eclectically and displayed Arabian-motif paintings, batches of lions and leopards and ceiling frescoes painted with Arabian scenes. Off of this room was the smaller of two dining rooms, in which the decorations included plastic three-dimensional photographs of nude women wearing veils over their faces, and a painting on black velvet of the San Francisco Bay bridge.

The main dining room, which was oval, had a table with 22 chairs. The final major room on the first floor, painted peach and white, was shaped like the interior of a mosque, with an organ in the center and a floor lamp shaped like a woman.

In the basement there was a large discotheque containing a stunning light-and-sound system that was said to have cost the family \$100,000.

The father, who owns a trading company, arrived about 7 p.m. in a yellow, oversized limousine behind two motorcyclist policemen. He was wearing a white raw-silk suit, a dark blue shirt and a white tie; his appearance reminded some guests of Chicago in the Prohibition era.

Many of the neighbors who were able to meet him — and many could not because of the crowd — said afterward that they had found him a warm, friendly man who seemed sincere in saying that he did not want to offend his neighbors.

"In my religion," Sheikh al-Fassi told a group of reporters, "we believe that seven neighbors to the right and seven neighbors to the left are just like brothers. I am proud they have come to my house. It is their house."

"I want to be a good neighbor," he said more than once, seemingly chagrined by all the fuss caused by his son. When a reporter asked what he thought about statues showing frank sexual couplings, he blushed and said: "I don't think I will give my approval."

And, he said, if the neighbors disapproved of them, the offending statues would be removed. When he was asked what he would do with the statues, the sheikh, with a straight face that later broke into a grin, said: "I'm thinking of keeping them and giving them as a present to the City Council."

## Russia Warns Japan On Pact With China

TOKYO, June 19 (AP) — The Soviet Union warned Japan today that if it concluded a peace treaty with China it would be joining hands with a government that is instigating a menace of war.

"This will be adverse to peace and stability in the Far East," said a Soviet government statement that Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanski handed to Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita.



JUST VISITING — Heidi, a 7-year-old Saint Bernard in Prince George, British Columbia, looks as though she has just visited a taxidermist, but she actually is visiting a friend, whose masters have cut a lookout hole in the fence to enable their dog to keep an eye on things.

## 'Nobody Can Overthrow Me,' He Says

## Shah Belittles Iran Opposition Threat

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP) — The Shah of Iran says he does not feel threatened by the recent wave of demonstrations and street riots in his country, which he blames on a strange coalition of religious reactionaries and Communists.

"Nobody can overthrow me," the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said in an interview with U.S. News & World Report published yesterday. "I have the support of 700,000 troops, all the workers and most of the people. Wherever I go, there are fantastic demonstrations of support."

"I have the power, and the opposition cannot be compared in strength with the government in any way."

The Shah attributed the upsurge of opposition to his policy of political liberalization.

"This increase in the freedom of my political opponents has enabled them to be active against me, and because of the liberalization, I have not been exercising my strength," he said.

"But let them do what they want," the Shah added. "They would like me to put them in jail and make martyrs out of them, but I won't."

## Rejects 2-Party System

But he said he had no intention of trying to create a two-party political system within Iran.

"In the past, we have had two parties, and one always dominated to the exclusion of the minority," he said. "Now, we will have a single party, but inside of it there will be room for debate and discussion, with various factions competing."

"There will be elections for the legislature, with several candidates running for each spot. And the legislature can vote against the government."

## Belgium Chief Reaches Accord With Partners

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — King Baudouin of Belgium today turned down Premier Leo Tindemans' request to resign after the premier met with political leaders and ironed out differences that had threatened the survival of the four-party coalition.

Mr. Tindemans said at a press conference that he and other political leaders had agreed on a schedule to pass bills on the decentralization of power, budget cuts and special powers to limit government expenses without referring to the parliamentary institutions.

There were also conflicts among the partners — the Social Christians, the Socialists and the Francophone Front and the Volksunie — on the evolution of economic powers to three regions: Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia.

The two linguistic parties had insisted that the anti-crisis bill should not delay debate on the regionalization measure and Mr. Tindemans indicated that the debates would start next month, before the parliamentary holiday.

## New Zealander in Bonn

BONN, June 19 (AP) — New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys arrived in Bonn today for talks about ways to improve his country's cooperation with the European Economic Community.

ernment if they feel it is wrong on a particular issue.

"From the village councils up to the provincial councils and the parliament, the people will have the right to vote," he added.

## Party Is Reactivated

TEHRAN, June 19 (AP) — Three Iranian parliament deputies resigned today from the ruling party, Rastakhiz, to join the Pan-Iran-

ist Party, reactivated by its founder and leader Mohsen Peshkpur.

In an open session of Majlis, the lower house, Mr. Peshkpur criticized the ruling party for inefficiency and for failing to satisfy the political needs of the nation. He said he therefore had decided yesterday to reactivate the Pan-Iranist Party, which stopped functioning in 1975 when the Shah abolished the multiparty system in favor of single party.

## U.S. Agency Urged to Impose Controls on Funeral Industry

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT) — The staff of the Federal Trade Commission, in a 526-page report based on more than five years of research, has proposed regulations aimed at reforming the U.S. funeral industry.

The commission is expected to act on the proposals by early next year and acceptance could trigger a court challenge by the National Funeral Directors Association. Royal Keith, a funeral director from Yakima, Wash., and president of the association, said that he found the report so "shrill, unfair and lopsided" that he has no faith in its credibility.

Among the practices cited by the report that would become illegal if the proposals are adopted:

- Embalming without permission and misrepresenting its legal need and hygienic value.
- Removing bodies from hospitals and other institutions without authorization and refusing to release bodies to families who want them taken to another mortuary.
- Trying to persuade families that an expensive coffin is needed to transport bodies to a crematory, even when cremation is not preceded by a ceremony or viewing of the body.
- Overcharging for funeral-related services that the undertaker does not perform but helps arrange, such as flowers and honoraria for clergy.
- Misrepresenting the need for grave liners, when "there is no state law which requires a vault."
- Failing to tell survivors in clear terms the prices of various elements of funeral ritual.
- Harassing or intimidating anyone who would buy or sell low-cost funerals that, according to the mainstream of the funeral industry, lack ritual or "funeralization."

In the report, the staff said that it "cannot provide sufficient recognition of the many funeral directors who serve their communities courteously, ethically and effectively." But it added: "It should be emphasized that, in general, the practices addressed by the rules are not isolated occurrences confined to an unethical few. In fact, the most significant funeral problems which consumers face are practices which are widely used and even condoned by a large percentage of the nation's 20,000-plus funeral homes."

## Red Brigades Defy Court As Trial Goes to the Jury

TURIN, June 19 (AP) — The trial of the founder and 14 members of the Red Brigades went to the jury today after the defendants called the assassination of Aldo Moro by their comrades the "highest expression" of their fight against the state.

Sources said it might take the jury more than two days to reach a verdict.

The 15 members of Italy's most feared terrorist group issued a joint statement underlining the revolutionary purposes of their organization and saying the killing of Mr. Moro, five times premier of Italy, was the "highest expression" of the tougher and wider offensive by the revolutionary movement against the regime.

Mr. Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, was kidnapped by the Red Brigades March 16, given a "people's trial" and then shot dead and left in a car parked in central Rome May 9.

The 16-page political statement was read from their barred cage by defendants Arnaldo Lintrami and Nadia Mantovani, the latter the girlfriend of Renato Curcio, a bearded founder of the Red Brigades.

The document said the defendants are "militants of the communist Red Brigades and as communist fighters we fully undertake responsibility of any past, present and future activity of the organization."

The statement repeated the claim that the court has no authority to try them. "We are not defendants here," Lintrami said.

It also said that the assassinations of Genoa's chief prosecutor Francesco Coco, in 1976 and of the president of the Turin bar association, Fulvio Croce, last year were part of the organization's state to carry the attack to the "heart of the state."

## Time Bomb Blast

AOSTA, Italy, June 19 (UPI) — A time bomb exploded in front of an office of the Christian Democratic Party during the night and group calling itself the "Revolutionary Action Attack Squad" claimed responsibility in a leaf left at the scene.

In Milan, the police said extremists threw a firebomb through a window of another Christian Democratic office that caused only light damage.

## EEC-ASEAN Talks Set

BRUSSELS, June 19 (AP) — second conference on improving industrial cooperation between the Association of South East Asian Nations and the European Commission, the Common Market's executive, will be held at Jakarta, Indonesia, in February, a Commission spokesman announced today.

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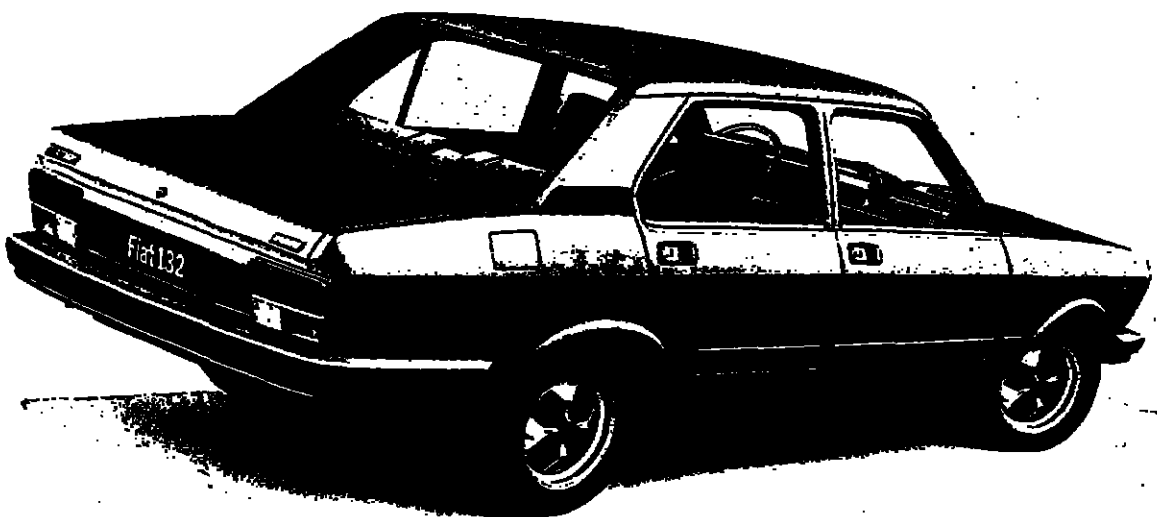
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## Obituaries

Sir Dingle Foot, Lawyer,  
Former U.K. Politician

HONG KONG, June 19 (AP) — Sir Dingle Foot, 73, an eminent British lawyer and former politician, died last night in his Hong Kong hotel room, the police reported today.

Sir Dingle, one of the distinguished sons of the late Liberal member of Parliament, Isaac Foot, was to have appeared in court today to represent a client in an appeal case here.

Sir Dingle, knighted in 1964, was parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare in Churchill's wartime coalition government 1940-43. He was solicitor-general in the Labor government of Harold Wilson 1964-67.

## Brother John

His brother Michael, a left-wing Labor legislator, is now leader of the House of Commons. Another brother, Hugh, is a former governor of Cyprus and ambassador in the British mission to the United Nations.

Abductors Free  
Italian Hostage

PALERMO, Italy, June 19 (UPI) — Kidnappers released the son of a wealthy chemical industry executive today, 17 months after his abduction, in return for a 5-billion lire (\$5.5-million) ransom, the police said.

Officers said that Nicolo de Nura, 50, a movie producer who was kidnapped a year ago Jan. 11 in Milan, was released near the Sicilian town of Gela. They said that he appeared to be in satisfactory condition.

The kidnappers had demanded \$11.5 million for his release, but the family refused to pay. Officers said that the family paid \$2.2 million last year, but the kidnappers held out for more. They said that the final payment was made in March despite official attempts to freeze the family's assets.

Bacteria Find Encourages  
Search for Life in Space

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists who last year pinpointed a "third kingdom" of life — a class of organisms simpler than bacteria — say they have identified two more of the kingdom's remarkable members.

The newly identified forms of life, which use salts and acids as food, are primitive organisms rarely found in nature, called halophiles and thermoacidophiles.

Together with the previously reported group — the methanogens, which digest carbon dioxide — they take up a distinct kingdom of life called the archaeobacteria, far simpler than bacteria and possibly older.

Their discovery, said Carl Woese, the leader of the scientific group, had pushed paleobiology back almost as far as the common ancestor of all life. It was doubtful if this precursor would ever be studied, he added, "since it is too simple a creature to have left fossil evidence, and it is unlikely that any of its forms survive in the earth's environment today."

## Thrives on Salt

His point was that the earth's environment when the first forms of life evolved 4 billion years ago was radically different from today's in its temperature, atmospheric gases, pressure and other vital conditions. Some indications of these differences can be found in environments of the halophiles (thermoacidophiles).

The former has been detected in Great Salt Lake and in the Red Sea, and it flourishes in the high salted fish, in which its production and deep reddish color is not and discoloration. It lives on sodium salts of calcium and magnesium. It apparently can live without a high salt environment.

Mr. Woese, a professor in the department of genetics and development at the University of Illinois, published the group's new findings in the current issue of the Journal of Molecular Evolution. His co-authors are George Fox, Linda Margum and Kenneth Luehrsen.

Other scientists, including Thomas Langworthy of the University of South Dakota and Thomas Brock of the University of Wisconsin, have isolated thermoacidophiles from a pool of hot water at Yellow-

migrants Advisory Service, is the life peer Lord Foot.

At Oxford Dingle Foot was president in 1928 of the Oxford Union, the university debating society and the launching pad for many a distinguished career. He took up the law and was admitted to the bar in 1930.

He became a prominent international lawyer, appearing in court in Bahrain, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Malaya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone and Hong Kong.

Like his father, he began his career as a Liberal member of Parliament. But he shifted to the Labor Party in July 1956 and in 1957 became Labor MP for Ipswich. He held that seat until he was defeated in the 1970 general election.

In 1945 Sir Dingle was a member of the British delegation to the San Francisco conference that set up the United Nations.

## Clifford Allen

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (UPI) — Rep. Clifford Allen, D-Tenn., 66, a controversial and colorful figure in Tennessee politics for 30 years, died yesterday at St. Thomas Hospital.

Before entering Congress in a special election in 1975, Rep. Allen served three full terms as Davidson County tax assessor.

Earlier, he served three terms as a state senator and made three unsuccessful races for governor. He was a delegate to the state's 1971 constitutional convention and ran twice for mayor of Nashville.

His election to Congress in 1975 was based largely on a fight he waged against increased power rates by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which he frequently criticized.

## Niels Onstad

OSLO, June 19 (AP) — Shipowner and art lover Niels Onstad, who with his famous wife, the late figure skating queen and movie star Sonja Henie, donated a multimillion dollar art center to Norway, died Saturday.

## Elsewhere in Universe

Mr. Langworthy said the knowledge that forms of life exist in such a harsh environment "extends the yardstick for the possibility of life on other planets."

Conventional scientific theory holds that the harsh conditions on Venus and Mars rule out the possibility of life on those planets. The newly acquired knowledge of archaeobacteria may destroy this theory.

Mr. Langworthy said that he and other hunters of archaeobacteria were turning their search to highly alkaline surroundings. A find made there, he said, would increase the likelihood of the existence of life in harsh environments elsewhere in the universe.

Mr. Woese listed four common characteristics of archaeobacteria that have been identified so far: ribosomal and transfer ribonucleic acids, a peculiar structure in the walls of their cells, types of fats, and habitats far from the usual environment of the higher forms of life.

## Southern Cookbooks

The chronological setting and relative ages of the archaeobacteria are deduced by examining their genetic mutations in much the same way as the dates of books are established.

Mr. Woese said that the dates of some Southern cookbooks, for example, have been identified by cataloging, transcribing and comparing their misspellings. The same basic technique is used with the archaeobacteria.

He speculates that archaeobacteria and more complex bacteria may have evolved from a common ancestor, but that each had its dominant period of history. He draws an analogy with the development of mammals and reptiles, which evolved together at about the same time, although the age of the reptiles ended millions of years ago and was supplanted by the dominance of mammals.



**RACISTS ENRAGED** — Police hold back gesticulating youths of the National Front, a group of far rightists, as about 2,000 members of the Anti-Nazi League marched past in East London in a show of support for the area's Bengali community. Last week, a horde of rightist youths rampaged through the Brick Lane area, yelling racist slogans.

Scientists Identify Virus  
Linked to Hepatitis Cases

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists have captured and taken electron microscope photographs of a virus that may prove to be the cause of most of the hepatitis transmitted by blood transfusion, according to a recently published report.

If further tests prove conclusively that the virus is a cause of hepatitis, it should be possible to develop a screening test to keep this source of infection out of blood supplies. Such an achievement could markedly reduce the toll of this debilitating and sometimes fatal liver inflammation.

Thousands of cases of post-transfusion hepatitis are believed to occur each year in this country.

Two hepatitis viruses are already known. One of these, called hepatitis A, is spread by contaminated food. It is the cause of outbreaks such as those that can occur when oysters or clams are harvested from contaminated waters. It is seldom a cause of post-transfusion hepatitis.

The other known hepatitis virus, called hepatitis B, is the previously known cause of transfusion hepatitis. Efforts in recent years to eliminate this virus from donor blood have helped to achieve a sharp reduction in hepatitis after use of blood and blood products.

The fact that thousands of cases do still occur after use of blood known to be free of types A and B has convinced blood specialists that one or more additional hepatitis viruses exist. These still-unknown viruses are referred to simply as "non-A, non-B." About 90 percent of hepatitis cases transmitted by blood or blood products are currently presumed to be caused by non-A, non-B virus.

An important step in proving that non-A, non-B virus does exist was taken earlier this year when two teams of scientists succeeded in transmitting hepatitis to chimpanzees by injecting them with small amounts of blood free of the two known viruses.

The newly reported accomplishment included transmission to chimpanzees and also the isolation of a virus. It was reported Friday in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report of the Center for Disease Control, a federal establishment in Atlanta. The research was done at the center's hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix.

"Virus-like particles associated with non-A, non-B hepatitis in humans have for the first time been recovered from an experimentally infected chimpanzee and visualized," the report said.

The virus particles appear to be spherical, about the size and shape of the hepatitis A virus, Dr. Daniel Bradley, a virus expert at the hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix said in answer to a telephone query. They were somewhat smaller than the B virus, he said.

Tests also showed the new virus to be chemically different and distinct from the two known hepatitis viruses.

Dr. Bradley said that he considered the evidence strong that a non-A, non-B hepatitis virus had been found at last. However, he added

## After Earlier Defeat

Ireland Plans New Bid  
To Permit Birth Control

DUBLIN, June 19 (UPI) — In 1972, a fisherman's wife took up the fight against Ireland's prohibition of artificial birth control and the government has been reacting since.

Mary McGee, 34, mother of twin girls and two sons, successfully challenged the law prohibiting importation of contraceptive devices.

The five-judge supreme court ruled, 4-1, in 1973 that it was unconstitutional to prohibit the import of such devices for personal use. It said that it had not been asked to rule on another section of the law which makes it a crime to offer such devices for sale.

As a result, it is now possible for individuals to import contraceptive devices if they do not attempt to sell them. The government is faced with the dilemma of patching together legislation that would conform with the court's ruling but still be accepted by the Irish Republic's majority Roman Catholic population.

## Ended in Chaos

One such effort was made by the previous coalition government. All parties in Parliament were allowed a free vote but it ended in chaos when Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave voted against the measure introduced by his justice minister, Patrick Cossey.

Now the new government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch is about to make a second try.

Health Minister Charles Haughey has been given the job of determining public opinion. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has left him in little doubt about where it stands.

In a statement issued in April, the bishops warned that no change in the law could make the use of contraceptives appear to be morally right.

"The question at issue is not

whether artificial contraception is morally right or wrong," the bishops said. "The clear teaching of the Catholic church is that it is morally wrong."

The bishops noted that this teaching is "binding on the conscience of Roman Catholics."

## Troubled Path

They did little to ease the government's troubled path. They went on to say:

"It does not necessarily follow that the state is bound to prohibit the distribution and sale of contraceptives. There are many things which the Catholic church holds to be morally wrong, but which it has never suggested should be prohibited by law."

While the government treads through the maze of conflicting views, the woman who started it all was not very impressed.

"I am disappointed that they have not made a decision," Mrs. McGee said. "It is nothing but hypocrisy."

Mrs. McGee decided to test the law when after having four children, she was warned that another pregnancy could endanger her life.

She sent to England for a contraceptive device. Customs officials seized it.

"I decided out of the blue to consult a solicitor (lawyer)," she said. Her battle to have the law declared unconstitutional was paid for by someone else.

"To this day," she said, "I don't know who backed me financially."

## Korean Storm Kills 9

SEOUL, June 19 (UPI) — At least nine persons were killed and five others were reported missing in a rainstorm during the weekend in South Korea's southern coastal areas.



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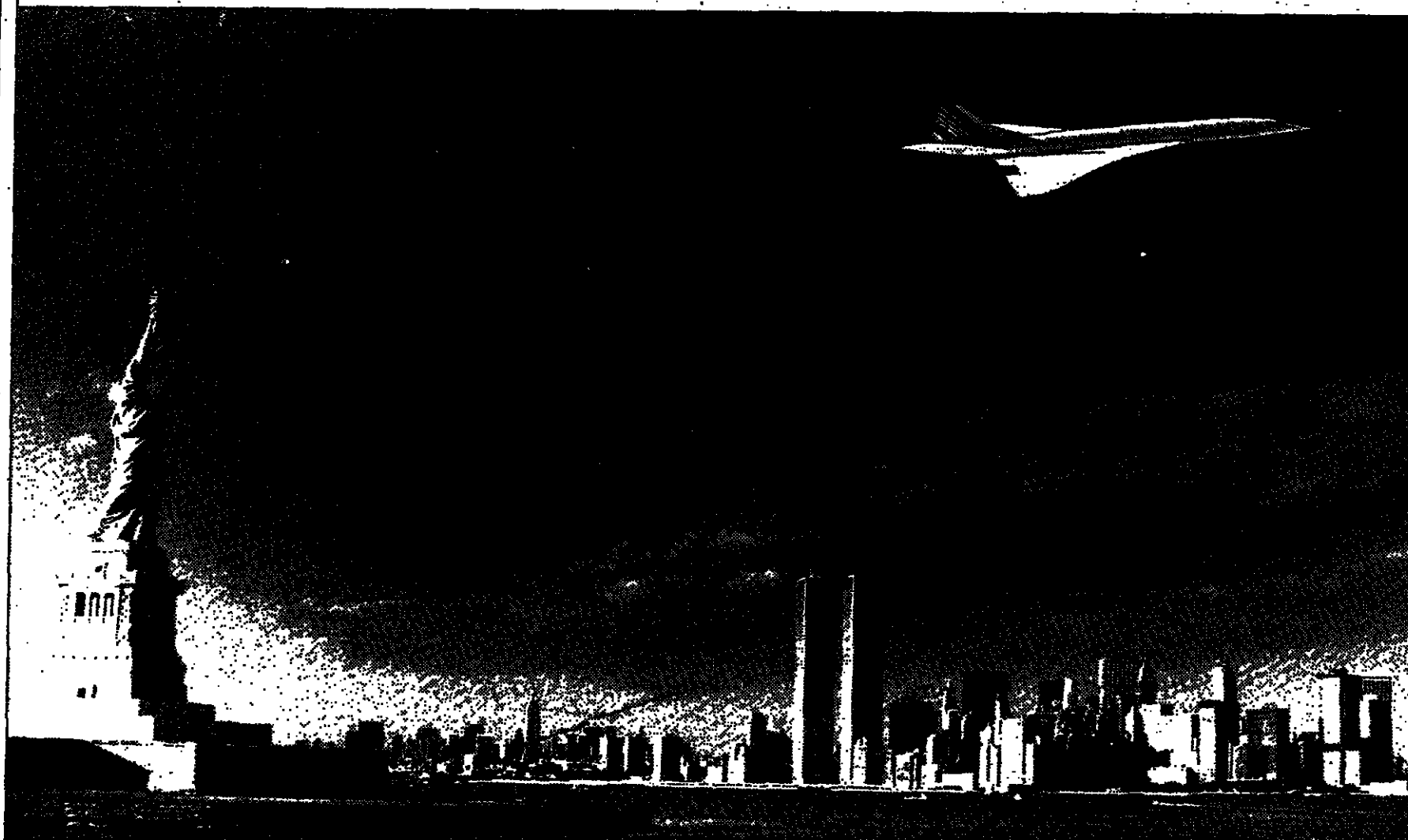
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## Israel Offers No Solution

For a month the Israeli Cabinet strove to reach some kind of accord on what is one of the most difficult specific problems it has faced: the future of the West Bank. Prime Minister Begin had, in his peace proposal, suggested a temporary solution: five years of partial autonomy with a West Bank that remained under Israeli military control.

The Arab states, including Egypt's President Sadat, to whom the proposal was primarily directed, were not pleased. The United States asked that Israel be more specific about what would happen after the five years expired. And so, after much debate and a long labor, the Israeli Cabinet came up with an answer.

It was a mouse. After five years, the Cabinet affirmed Israel would negotiate "the nature of the future relations between the parties" in discussions with the Arab neighbors and with "the participation of the representatives of the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district as elected in accordance with the administrative autonomy."

Israel has offered no solution — it has only suggested a means of possibly arriving at a solution after five years. That this would be unacceptable to Arab states, even those which are not "rejectionist" of all negotiations with Israel, can be assumed. All of the Arab nations start from the premise that the United Nations has called on Israel to withdraw from all lands occupied in the 1967 war. And this, of course, counters the theory, which the United States accepts, that at least some of the occupied territories might be held by Israel for strategic reasons.

But Mr. Begin's government has gone beyond that compromise. It wants Israeli military control over territories it has already occupied for 11 years continued for another five years. It refers to those lands under the Biblical names of Judea and Samaria; it has established settlements of Israelis in them, and it rejects any concept of an independent

Palestine state as an answer to the Diaspora of the Palestinian Arabs.

So the Begin government's reply to Washington's request for some initiative toward a peaceful solution of the Middle Eastern dilemma leaves matters where they stood when Prime Minister Begin made his first detailed response to President Sadat's own gestures toward Arab acceptance of an Israeli state. In fact, conditions have deteriorated. Mr. Sadat's position in the Arab world and even in Egypt has been under extreme pressure. Another public announcement of what is, in effect, a continuing stalemate makes matters worse for him. The United States, which remains virtually the sole international support of Israel, is disappointed. And inside Israel, even inside the Begin Cabinet, there is tension and opposition.

Mr. Begin and his supporters are moved by two principal drives: One is quite practical — the position of a small state with relatively few points of topographical strategic strength, which has been assailed by all of its neighbors and is under constant attack by Palestinian guerrillas. The other is a sense of historic and religious continuity that extends over all of what was once a Jewish kingdom and which offers a homeland to a dispersed race.

No one can honestly dispute the force of the emotions behind these stands. But it is equally difficult to dispute the hard facts which millennia of history and the changes they have wrought have imposed upon the Middle East. The task of Israeli and Arab, of Jew, Moslem and Christian, of the states outside the region which have profound associations with it, is to achieve an adaptation of all the confrontations there to some livable, workable, society of peoples and nations and faiths. It is, perhaps, as complex and difficult a task as humanity has ever faced. And what has emerged from the Israeli Cabinet debate does not measure up to the opportunities that may be glimpsed, the dangers that are all too obvious.

## The California Oil Glut

Events are not dealing kindly with James R. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, or with the administration's energy program. It's one laceration after another. The latest is the California oil glut. It has now forced the secretary, reluctantly, to let West Coast refiners get rid of a temporary surplus of heavy fuel oil by selling it abroad.

To oil men in California, that's merely the normal and sensible thing to do with a surplus. But to the politicians in Washington, the symbolism is devastating. President Carter and Mr. Schlesinger have labored for more than a year to induce a reluctant Congress to pass a broad bill with a series of new taxes to diminish oil imports and ward off shortages. Now, in the midst of this exercise in persuasion, the administration is forced to concede that the West Coast oil glut has reached a point at which there are no longer tanks in which to put any more of the stuff and, if the companies can't ship some of it overseas, they are going to cut production.

The reasons for this embarrassing abundance start with last winter's heavy rains in California. By filling the mountain reservoirs, the rains have provided enormous amounts of hydroelectric power and taken some of the load off the oil-fired generators. That, in turn, has created a sudden and unexpected surplus of the heavy industrial fuel known as residual oil.

Well, why not move it to other parts of the country that now burn imported oil? Easier said than done. Because of the mountains, the West Coast has always operated as a market separate from the rest of the country. There is talk of better pipelines, but the projects are currently hung up on various economic and environmental issues. Oil can move by sea, but the costs are monstrous. Tankers big enough to be efficient can't go through the Panama Canal. California oil is a rather low grade polluted with sulfur, and it would need heavy subsidies to compete on the East Coast with foreign oil. The natural market for the West Coast surplus is not New England but — of course — Japan.

There is a meaning to this incident that ought not be missed — and it is not the meaning that the outraged huffing and puffing in the Senate might suggest. The West Coast surplus is a case study in excessive regulation. Congress decided several years ago to fix the price of oil to the penny. Since oil comes from many sources at many different costs, price-fixing requires a vast system of equalization subsidies. These subsidies are now creating endless anomalies that have to be corrected by equally endless political rulings that, in turn, create their own unanticipated side effects. Anomalies would also develop in a less heavily regulated market, but they would be corrected in the profits and losses of daily trading. They would be the traders' private business.

The dangerous thing about the present system is that every minor adjustment has to be examined, debated and defended as public business. Every ruling and correction is a national decision with national and even, as in this case, international implications. The California surplus of residual oil is trivial and transient. But the remedy now involves the White House, which must anxiously weigh its impact on all the other Carter administration policies on oil and energy. This elephantine process is a recipe for disaster in turbulent, volatile, worldwide market in a commodity of which this country consumes 3 million tons a day.

Mr. Schlesinger would like to replace most of this regulation, subsidy and price-fiddling with one relatively simple tax on crude oil. It's a genuinely good idea. But unfortunately — another unlucky event for the administration — the California tax vote has thrown Congress into such a panic that the hope of getting any new tax on crude oil is now zero. For those in Congress who cannot see where the present system of price controls and subsidies is leading, there will undoubtedly be further cases shortly of a similarly instructive character.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Slow Progress for Asean

Since 1975, Asean (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has been finding that its progress is disappointingly slow. At last week's foreign minister's conference in Thailand, it was admitted that there had been much talk about cooperative projects, tariff reductions and regional trading agreements, but very little had been done.

What Asean has done well is in representing itself as a neutralist zone of peace. Thus

far, Asean can claim good relations with Europe, with the United States, with China and even, grudgingly in the last year or so, with the Soviet Union and the still volcanically active revolutionary region of Indochina. Only with Japan do relations seem to be unnecessarily discordant. Asean wants some kind of political tribute from Japan which Japan's ambiguous stance in the world makes it difficult for the Japanese to make.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The professional gamblers who infest the luxurious smoking-rooms of ocean liners may soon be driven from their profitable haunts, if a meeting held today between members of various shipping lines fulfills its purpose. The meeting was held here to discuss prevention of the future operations of itinerant card sharps, but the only suggestion made consisted of the proposal that former central office detectives, who know all the crooks and gamblers, be engaged for the fast ships on each line.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1928

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — John D. Rockefeller Jr. said yesterday he believes that large numbers of boys and girls who rush off to college would in all probability make better use of their lives if they went into some useful occupation in their home towns. "College," he said, "does not necessarily mean . . . an education. On the contrary, during that period one may have acquired habits of indolence, an unwarranted sense of superiority, or become dissatisfied with the environment in which one's lot is cast and in which one is fitted to live."



## Rethinking U.S. African Policy

By George W. Ball

NEW YORK — In his Ann Arbor speech on June 7, President Carter promised that the United States would assist African efforts to contain the intrusion of Soviet-supported Cuban troops, "as we have done recently in Zaire."

What we did in Zaire primarily was to airlift equipment for French and Belgian troops and fly in Moroccan forces as replacements. The implications of the president's promise suggest the need for a rethinking of our traditional position toward Africa in the light of realities.

One reality is that Western Europe has progressively gained in strength and wealth since the end of World War II, while the U.S. share of economic power has declined. Yet the European nations have undertaken few political or military responsibilities outside their Continent. None has felt powerful enough to play a world role, nor been willing to serve merely as an accessory to U.S. policy.

If we are prepared to recognize the primacy of European interests in areas where they can effectively employ their limited power and resources, may we not expect some key European countries to extend political and military as well as economic assistance?

Africa is the logical place to test that hypothesis. It lies in the same geographical relation to Europe as does Latin America to the United States, while solid European relationships already exist with certain African states. France has long furnished substantial economic aid to French-speaking African nations, and the European Economic Community has established special relations of aid and trade with 36 African nations. Recently, in Zaire, French and Belgian intervention played a key role in halting an insurgent group seeking to break off Shaba Province from the rest of the country.

Although our bureaucrats cherish their freedom of maneuver and our specialists in African affairs decry any European involvement in Africa as neocolonialism, such preferences or prejudices should not stand in the way of recognizing the primacy of European responsibility for such areas as Zaire and the French-speaking states. Nor should we be bemused by the slogan that African problems should be exclusively dealt with by Africans. When Soviet and Cuban power threatens an African state, that country has every right to ask for help from its northern hemisphere friends.

Of course, we should encourage mutual help among the African nations but with few illusions about its effectiveness against an outside force. The new African countries

are deeply preoccupied with their own domestic problems, with a common fear of separatism their major unifying principle. Because most African national borders are merely the lines fixed where one colonial power collided with another, such borders lack geographical, economic and ethnic logic, splitting up areas suited for development as a unit and disrupting tribal allegiances. Thus, almost every state has tribal groups with separatist aspirations.

### Breakaway

The primary reason the United States supported UN efforts to stop the Katanga (now Shaba) secession in the early 1960s was to halt a breakaway movement that might have set off fragmentation throughout Africa. Yet the African states common interest in resisting separatism does not assure their willingness to help one another or make such mutual help more than a thin reed.

Today, Cuba appears as an African ogre. But evidence of a Cuban presence does not require us to approach every African conflict in the same terms. While exploring activities of the Russians and Cubans invited in by Ethiopia, we have little basis to object so long as they do not cross into Somalia.

We should encourage Saudi Arabia and Egypt and other Moslem countries to help defend their Islamic brothers in Somalia. The nightmare haunting the State Department is that, unless a general settlement is reached in Rhodesia, Cuba may not only provide training but deploy substantial forces to assist the Patriotic Front against the fragile government in Salisbury. In that event, Western resistance would be paralyzed since we could not afford the appearance of siding with the whites against the blacks.

But such direct Cuban intervention seems to me unlikely. Cuban troops are already thinly spread over Africa and are still suffering losses in Angola. And Cuba faces an awkward choice in Ethiopia where it is being pressed for help against Eritrean separatists — an action that would make mockery of its commitment to national-liberation movements.

Thus, Cuba seems unlikely to risk substantial forces in the Rhodesian struggle against the far stronger South African forces that would almost certainly intervene. Nor could it expect direct Soviet military help. The Kremlin sees Africa as peculiarly suited for low-cost, low-risk proxy mischief. Though the Soviet-Union is quite prepared to fight to the last Cuban,

it has never deployed its own forces outside the Eurasian land mass.

It would be wrong to overreact to Cuban adventurism. Cuba is, after all, a puny country, severely limited in the forces it can deploy or the losses it can accept. While we should certainly mobilize resistance to Soviet penetration in what is historically a Western sphere of influence, Moscow is unlikely to establish a durable position in Africa. Its abortive past efforts have shown that the physical, political and cultural terrain of that continent is quite unsuited to its imperialism.

George W. Ball, an investment banker, was Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Who Dares Whisper?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Here is an ingenious plan to assure secrecy in government: declare all information in official files to be, legally, "government property." Then using the information without permission would be a crime, like stealing an Army truck.

Could a tactic that simple really work? It sounds too clever, too transparently tricky for any U.S. government to be working with. But right now it is getting it. It is being tried by the Department of Justice: Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice. And so far the department is getting away with it.

The idea was used in the case of Ronald Humphrey and David Truong, the two men convicted last month of trying to deliver State Department documents to Vietnam. The main charge against them was old-fashioned espionage: giving defense information to a foreign power for its advantage. What virtually nobody noticed was that there were other counts in the indictment.

### Convicted

The two men were charged — and convicted — under Section 641 of the federal criminal code, which makes it a crime to steal government property. What was the property? The Justice Department said it was information, and Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. followed that view of the law when he charged the jury that end?

"Information may be government property," the judge said, "sheets from the document or the scraps of paper themselves." Thus it does not matter if the original government document remains in the files. Anyone who copies it or makes notes from it without official approval has still stolen "property."

For advocates of secrecy, the beauty of that legal theory is that it applies to no matter what kind of government information is involved. National security need not have a thing to do with it. The price of food in the White House mess, the Amtrak deficit — any fact that leaked could be the subject of a criminal prosecution.

In short, the government-property theory of information would give this country an Official Secrets Act. It would be potentially as devastating to the press and public knowledge as Britain's secrecy law, which Americans and a good many Britons have for years condemned.

### No Right

The idea of the United States government "owning" information is against the tradition that goes right back to the founding of the Republic. From the beginning, the government has had no right to copyright its documents. If the ad-

ministration presented the property theory as a legislative proposal, the chance that Congress would enact it is just about zero.

What the Carter Justice Department has done instead is to try to impose an Official Secrets Act on this country by stealth. And unless the highest court reverses that part of the Humphrey-Truong conviction, or the administration abandons it, the tactic will have worked.

There is a precedent — from the time of Richard Nixon and John Mitchell. In their aborted prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo over the Pentagon Papers, one charge was theft of the information in the Xeroxed documents. In fact, another troubling count in the Humphrey-Truong conviction tracks the Ellsberg case: charge of communicating data "relating to the national defense" without any showing of intent to harm the United States or aid a foreign power.

Why should Jimmy Carter's Justice Department follow such an unhappy example? Carter, after all, said a lot in the campaign about "open government." Was that all deception? Does he really want extraordinary new power for government to suppress uncomfortable facts? Is his attorney general, Griffin Bell, maneuvering craftily to that end?

Conspiracy seems unlikely to me. My guess is that Griffin Bell has never thought about the dangerous implications of these counts in the Humphrey-Truong indictment. They have the aroma of overzealous career lawyers in the Justice Department's Criminal Division: the sort of prosecutors who are not content with an espionage case but want to pile on legal theories that may be useful against other targets.

But to say that is not a compliment to Griffin Bell or his assist-

## Dixie Mission-2: Return to Yenan

By Donald K. Emmerson

TOKYO — In a bright mid-morning last month, a Soviet-made Andropov aircraft landed in Yenan, China. Aboard was Dixie Mission-2 — 40 Americans in all. On July 22, 1944, as GIs, some of them landed on the same spot in a U.S. military C-47; members of an Army observer group, they would enjoy the hospitality of the Chinese Communist leaders, then based in Yenan. The effort was called Dixie Mission because they had been sent to observe the rebel side of China's civil war.

Last month, they and their wives and grown children returned to China on a mission of reminiscence, not reconnaissance.

### Over Nagasaki

The first Dixie Mission sought information to use in the ground war against the Japanese. Instead, a year later, World War II ended in the air above Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The rebels of Yenan — men like Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai — later became leaders of the largest nation on earth. And the professional futures of several of the Americans who had lived with them in 1944 and 1945 were undermined by blind anti-Communism and hot and cold wars.

The late Col. David Barrett, who first headed the mission, and my father, John Emmerson, then a secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Chiang Kai-shek's capital city, Chungking, were denied reserve promotions. One of the most deeply hurt was John S. Service, then also a second secretary up from Chungking. McCarthyism forced him out of the Foreign Service and only the Supreme Court could finally compel the State Department to take him back.

In 1978, on Dixie Mission-2, Mr. Service and my father were honored guests. They and their favorable estimates of Communist strength in Yenan have been vindicated — first by history, when Mao and his comrades won the civil war, and later by politics, when McCarthyism declined. Then the Communist bloc split open, Richard Nixon went to Peking, and the bias of those who once looked for scapegoats on whom to blame the "loss" of China became openly laughable.

### In the Caves

We revisit Yenan. The manmade caves where the Dixie Mission lived are now a dormitory for middle school students. The old mess hall, named Whitlesey by the Communists in honor of the one mission member who lost his life in the area, Henry Whitlesey, is gone. Next to the pear orchard where the GIs were invited to dance with wives of Mao and Chou to "Yankee Doodle" and other capitalist tunes, a prime female guide shepherds tourists through one of the now "holy" places where Mao lived

and worked. Nowhere in the town is there a plaque, a photograph, or any other public acknowledgment that the Dixie Mission was ever there.

Where Dixie-1 failed, Dixie-2 succeeded. We were given eight banquets in as many cities, and in each we are toasted as symbols of "friendship between our two peoples."

Jane Whitlesey has come with us to see the country her late husband loved so much. She talks with Madame Chu Tih, who was with her own husband in Yenan, where he commanded the Communist army. "I think my husband used to dance with you," Mrs. Whitlesey jokes. "We were friends then." Madame Chu replies, warmly but without smiling.

Chou En-lai's widow is also there, and next to her, a U.S. rose. In 1973, she relates, the original plan was given to her husband, then premier, by the widow of a U.S. pilot who had been rescued by Chinese Communist guerrillas after the Japanese had shot down his plane. "I replanted the rose," Madame Chou says, "I cared for it, and it flourished — this rose of Chinese-American friendship." She gives us the rose, implying: May you, too, help it grow.

Mr. Nixon, Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have visited Peking. While we were President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski arrived.

### Normalisation

When will a Chinese official come to Washington? "Not before normalization," said Wang Pingnan, head of the People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. On that expectant note, our visit ended.

China's leaders are not looking covetously southward but anxiously north toward the Soviet Union. In the short run, the Chinese want Western technology more than they want Taiwan. In any case, President Carter is unlikely soon to "abandon" another anti-Communist ally in Asia — certainly not before the fall congressional elections.

But the Shanghai communiqué's implied promise to normalize relations with the People's Republic is already six years old. "We can wait," Wang Pingnan told us in Peking, "but not forever." Thirty-four years ago, the first Dixie Mission gave the United States the opportunity to recognize the reality in China. Dixie-2 symbolizes our second chance. In the long run, we cannot afford to miss it.

Donald K. Emmerson is associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He wrote this article for The New York Times.





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## The Last Unmarried Days of a Princess

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 19 (IHT) — The luggage is sold out, but the pots and pans are still there, as well as the dozen coral and silver cake forks and the Pyrex-lined, silver-plated tureens that can go on the table.

Princess Caroline, who is said to make an excellent cheesecake, is a practical girl, judging from the items mentioned above, all part of her Dior wedding list, which also includes more expensive knick-knacks, such as silver goblets, malachite and jade frames, with ashtrays to match, and pretty, wisteria-decorated dishes and plant holders.

Dior has put all of the princess' selection in a special small room and it also has a chauffeur assigned to make immediate deliveries.

"Yes, the princess chose everything herself," the salesgirl said. "She and her fiancé were very personal about it and seemed to care about each item."

Princess Caroline has two other wedding lists, at Valentino Piu and Puffcoat.

From Valentino Piu, which is designer Valentino's decoration shop, she chose another dinner set, this time decorated with cherries, with glasses to match, plus a bamboo breakfast tray and a large number of low-priced knickknacks, such as heart-shaped boxes and place mats.

By far the heaviest list is at Puffcoat, an old-fashioned gift house specializing in conventional silver, porcelain and crystal.

For flat silver, Princess Caroline chose a handsome Louvois, or Louvois, XIV, pattern and assorted flat serving dishes. One of her dinner sets, called Ching Tao, is a copy of an 18th-century Chinese pattern, while the coffee cups are copies of an 18th-century blue-and-gold pattern.

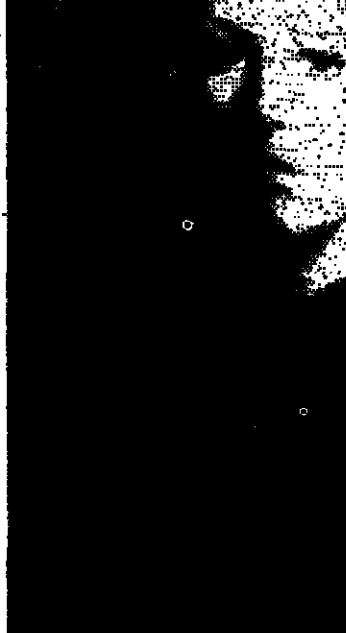
The glasses also follow the handsome but classic Baccarat line. Otherwise, Princess Caroline has spent her last unmarried days both working and playing. Last week, she delivered a speech at a Unesco round table on the subject: "What kind of world are we leaving to our children?" Other participants in-

cluded Han Suyin, Peter Ustinov, Vasarely and Jean d'Ormesson.

The princess, who speaks five languages, has also been busy with her final exams (philosophy and child psychology) and will probably concentrate on the problems of retarded children after her wedding.

Fittings for her wedding dress and trousseau are continuing. Marc Bohan of Dior is running away with the show. An old friend and steady courtier of Princess Grace, he is doing the dresses for both the princess and her mother for all three days of festivities. That includes big gowns for the ball, given for some 700 people at Monaco palace June 27, dresses for the civil ceremony, June 28, and the religious wedding, June 29. The wedding will take place, not in the cathedral where her parents were married, but in the palace's private chapel, which holds no more than 70 people.

While the princess' wedding will be a three-day event, it will not resemble that of her parents, which caused a worldwide commotion. Things have been kept on a low key, only close friends have been invited to the ball and the religious wedding "will be strictly family," Princess Grace said. "We don't want to repeat what happened 20 years ago," she added with a slight chuckle.



PORTRAIT OF A PRINCESS: Caroline of Monaco sits for finishing touches on painting by Catalan portrait artist J. Tor-

The princess also took time to pose for a young Catalan painter, J. Torrente Liado, who is currently exhibiting in Paris at the Galerie Pyramide, on the Rue Bonaparte. The princess saw the catalog (hand-somely photographed by Lord Snowdon) and reportedly liked it

so well that she decided to have her portrait done right away, despite her crowded schedule.

The portrait was finished early last week but is still on the painter's easel, where it has to dry for another month.

Liado, whose portraits include Rose Kennedy, Olympia de Rothschild and Dewi Sukarno, delivered a sober, serious, not to say dramatic, vision of Princess Caroline, wearing a black dress on a black background.

rente Liado. Princess was said to be delighted by the elongated face painter gave her and approved it over fiancé's protests.

"Famous people often build a wall between themselves and the rest of the world, but not the princess," the painter said. "She has beautiful eyes," he added, "with a mixture of intelligence and gaiety."

The princess, who finds herself too chubby, was delighted with the elongated, narrower-than-life face the artist gave her. When fiancé Philippe Junot protested, she said, "No, no. That's fine."

The princess and her fiancé are also being feted right and left. Last week, Jean and Yvonne Castel, who are very close friends of Mr. Junot, gave a garden party at La Faisanderie, their country place near Paris. Tomorrow, Hubert Michard-Pellissier, another old friend to be a witness of Mr. Junot at the wedding, will give a party for them at home. Thursday, Mrs. Oscar Wyatt, of Houston, a close friend of Princess Grace, is giving a party at Maxim's for 120 people.

## Contraceptives Lower Births For Teen-Agers

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI) — A nationwide survey shows contraceptives prevented about 680,000 pregnancies among unwed teen-age girls during a one-year period, and more pregnancies could be prevented if contraceptives were more readily available.

The study, conducted by John Hopkins University sociologist Melvin Zelink and John F. Kantne in 1976, also disputed the "widespread belief" that increased availability of contraceptives leads to widespread sexual activity and more abortions.

"If none of today's sexually active teens used birth control methods, the number of such pregnancies would be 1,460,000 each year instead of the 780,000 which actually occur," the authors said.

"Certainly, these findings leave no room for complacency... but they do show that many teen-agers are using contraception, are using effective methods, and are using them regularly," the sociologists said.

In a publication associated with the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the authors said that one way to prevent teen-age pregnancies is to make contraceptives more available through clinics, doctors and drugstores, as well as "through nonthreatening, neighborhood-based peer networks — especially for distribution of non-physician methods like condom and foam."

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## Passenger Prejudice Still Flies High Women Are Breaking the Airlines' Cockpit Barrier

By Deborah Ward  
WASHINGTON (IHT) — The commercial airlines are one step ahead of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Although NASA recently broke the astronaut sex barrier by announcing the selection of six women as mission specialists, they still employ no female pilots.

However, women pilots — even if their numbers are few — have been entering the cockpits of U.S. commercial airlines since December, 1972. Foreign carriers began employing women pilots as early as 1969.

Lufthansa and British Airways employ only male pilots, approximately 5,000 in all. SAS did hire a woman pilot not too long ago, but she resigned last year. British Caledonia employs a woman co-pilot, who has been flying with the company for about four years.

Ireland's airline, Aer Lingus, employs 316 male pilots, but a woman enrolled in their latest class and should be flying for the company next year.

Aeroflot is reported to have a small number of women pilots, but the figure is not available. Continental, Western and Texas International lead the U.S. carriers with six female pilots each, followed by United with five, and American and Braniff with four each. Several other carriers employ from one to three women pilots such as Frontier, Delta, Southern and Alaska.

The success of these approximately 50 women who now fly U.S. commercial jetliners belies the problems and prejudices they have encountered, and, to a certain extent, still encounter today. Commercial pilot requirements are stiff, including a college diploma, commercial license, instrument rating and at least 1,500 hours of flight, partly at night.

Only 50 female pilots out of some 33,000 commercial pilots is a small percentage, but the skies are becoming friendlier. In fact, industry officials expect women pilots to increase in number in coming years because many veteran pilots trained during World War II are approaching retirement.

One of the major roadblocks to hiring women pilots is not airline prejudice, but passenger prejudice, according to several women pilots.

Beverly Bass, one of the four women flying for American, explains the problem. "The company says, 'Your qualifications are great, but what would our passengers say?' She says that one amusing experience occurred when an older woman peered into the cockpit and upon noticing Miss Bass exclaimed, 'Oh, I didn't know the captain had a secretary.'"

Other women pilots admit to experiencing similar confrontations. Cheryl Ritchie, first officer with

Piedmont Airlines, remarks that no one has yet gotten off her plane although she did have one close call. "After figuring out there was no other way to get to his destination in South Carolina, the passenger reluctantly sat down," Miss Ritchie agrees with Miss Bass that airlines have been forced by passenger opinion to hire only male pilots.

Western Airlines second officer Cindy Rucker says that one of her passengers asked for a priest. Another passenger, upon seeing a pilot with long brown curls, asked "Since when has Western hired hippie pilots?" When told the pilot was a woman, the passenger's expression changed from disgust to shock and she didn't say a word.

Most women commercial pilots find airline personnel in general receptive to their needs and open-minded about their career choice, although they find some male pilots tend to be overindulgent. Stephanie Wallach, the second woman piloted by Braniff, says that some male pilots would help her put on her jacket in the cockpit, but since there is hardly enough room to move, quite frequently they were unsuccessful. "There were awkward moments, some would laugh, and some would be flustered, but if probably only due to a lack of assurance on how to react to us," Miss Wallach says.

Continental pilot Mary Hirsch comments on the cockpit and encounters a "great deal of trust and faith." Her only complaint is the uniform. "They want us to dress like a man," she grouses, "and they have yet to compromise on that requirement."

A female pilot who was standing in a hotel lobby was mistaken for female bellhop by a matronly lady who wanted her bags carried. On airline, Hughes Airwest, allow their female pilots to choose their own uniforms. First officer Mary Bush-Lowman likes her uniform even though it is not that different from her husband's, a Hughes Airwest flight captain.

Although women pilots are still seeking total passenger support and respect, they have successfully garnered admiration and credibility from within the airline industry. A more qualified woman apply, passengers may become more accustomed to a female at the controls. Only six years ago, there were no women pilots. As Cindy Rucker admits, "For years, I was thought of as a kook. Now, I'm considered a pacesetter. What a nice change."

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**Japan Trade Surplus Off in May Bonn 3.5%**

**From Wire Dispatches**  
TOKYO, June 19 — Japan's huge monthly trading surplus — crucial to the future of the dollar — dipped sharply in May, but Premier Takeo Fukuda said today that further reductions largely depend on the outcome of America's fight against inflation.

The country's visible trade surplus fell to \$1.35 billion in May from \$2.27 billion in April, the Finance Ministry reported. The current-account surplus dropped to \$750 million in May from \$1.74 billion in April and a \$229-million April surplus on the overall balance of payments turned into a deficit of \$110 million in May.

Commenting on the overall deficit, Finance Ministry officials said the May deficit in the long-term capital account was the biggest on record owing to continued capital outflows from Japan and increased liquidations by foreign investors of portfolio investments in Japanese bonds. Five yen bonds totaling 106 billion yen were issued in Japan by foreign governments and international organizations during the month, they said.

Ministry officials said they feared the visible trade surplus would rise again. The dramatic fall in the May figures has been mainly attributed to a sharp rise in oil imports, which were speeded up to beat a new tax on oil introduced on June 1. A preliminary report shows the trade surplus in the first ten days of June soared to \$979.04 million against \$170.97 million in the year earlier period, the Finance Ministry said. Early June imports slumped 17.8 percent on a dollar basis and were down a steep 32.3 percent on a yen basis.

The May figures were released too late to affect the foreign exchange market here, where the dollar closed at 215.58. But in London, the dollar at one point fell to an all-time post-war low of 213.60 yen. It had dropped to 214.80 yen in London last week, but had recovered in the last part of the week.

Mr. Fukuda told a news conference today that whether or not Japan could reduce its current-account surplus largely depended on the success of the United States and other countries in curbing their inflation rate.

"If inflation is rampant in other countries it changes the economic value of our export commodities and the total amount of value of our exports might increase but the level of quantity stays at the same level," he said.

The Japanese government has adopted a programme of emergency imports as part of an effort to reduce the country's trading surplus, and voluntary export curbs are also in force. Mr. Fukuda reaffirmed today that Japan would keep the number of vehicle exports at a level not higher than last year's.

Mr. Fukuda today reaffirmed his conviction that Japan would achieve its economic growth target of 7 percent for fiscal 1978. He reduced the economic growth figure for the first three months of 1978 to 2.4 percent and mentioned that annual rate would be near 10 percent.

**Fukuda Is Sure Of 7% Growth**

percent. "I do not think this necessarily means the annual rate reaches so high, but it is definite we are marching on the 7 percent growth route," he added.

He also said a supplementary budget for fiscal 1978 could be introduced in the extraordinary Diet session in the fall.

In comparison to his firm attitude on high economic growth, his tone was slightly lower about reducing the current-account surplus. In reply to a question, he said the \$6-billion target in fiscal 1978 is a figure set hypothetically in the process of formulating the budget. According to one of the nation's prestigious think-tanks, Mitsubishi Research Institute, the current-account surplus in fiscal 1978 is likely to be in the region of \$14 billion.

**Soviet Rate-Cutting Held A Threat to U.S. Shipping**

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Rate-cutting by Soviet ships is viewed increasingly by government officials and American shipping executives as a threat to the U.S. maritime industry.

Robert Blackwell, an assistant commerce secretary, warned at a news briefing organized by the National Maritime Council that urgent steps were needed to curtail the expansion of Soviet shipping, whose rate-cutting was seriously weakening the competitive position of the U.S. merchant fleet.

Soviet ships now carry 10 percent of all cargo in U.S. trade with the Far East and Europe, he said, adding that there were now more Soviet than American ships operating in the nation's foreign trade.

Soviet operators were quoting rates up to 40 percent lower than either U.S. or other foreign-flag ships. "There is no way for the Americans or even the Europeans to compete," he said. "This is a classical case of dumping."

The U.S. fleet's decline was illustrated by figures showing that it now carries just over 2 percent of all imported oil. Also, while in 1948 nearly 60 percent of the nation's total exports and imports was handled by U.S.-flag ships, today it is 5 percent. Thirty years ago, the U.S. fleet comprised almost 4,000 merchant ships; today it consists of fewer than 600 vessels.

**'Political Purposes'**

James Barker, chairman of the council, said: "The problem is that America's maritime industry operates under restrictions not applicable to its competitors." Some competitors, such as Soviet lines, which he called a state-owned monopoly, operate "for political purposes," he added.

Calling for new laws to restrict foreign and especially state-owned shipping participation in the Amer-

ican trade, he said that only the United States among the world's maritime nations permitted non-participation on trade routes without any additional approval. Thus, in times of recession, other nations tend to dump otherwise idle ships into U.S. trade.

The Soviet Union now boasts the eighth-largest merchant fleet in the world and has more sophisticated container ships on order than any other nation. According to Mr. Barker, that growth will put 50,000 or more U.S. jobs at risk in the next few years in both shipbuilding and shipping if the drain on the U.S. fleet continued. This would mean the loss or reduction of the nation's ability to meet an international crisis without excessive dependence on foreign ships to move men, equipment and supplies, he said.

The issue of Soviet shipping operations in U.S. trade was stimulated recently by the news that a Soviet shipping line, the Baltic Shipping Co., had won a contract to transport U.S.-financed imported buses from West Germany to Houston.

The deal, which was the subject of a House inquiry, was found to be exempt from the law that normally requires 50 percent of all government-financed cargoes to be carried in U.S.-flag ships. However, the Soviet bid of \$3,500 per unit against the lowest U.S. bid of \$6,500 may yet turn out to be the most costly cargo ever won by a Soviet operator. The Federal Maritime Commission is investigating the contract, said to have been won on the basis of a bid not previously filed with the commission, as required by law. This could constitute the first successful prosecution of a Soviet ship operator.

The inquiry, which calls for Baltic Shipping to produce documents relating to the deal by June 30, is being watched carefully.

Last year, the U.S. Maritime Administration reported that Soviet-flag penetration into U.S. cargo-line trades was expected to grow from an estimated 2.9 percent in 1976 to a projected 5.4 percent in 1980 and 6.6 percent by 1985.

Further analysis showed that Soviet penetration on a number of key routes in 1976 was considerably higher than the 2.9-percent average. What worries the Maritime Administration more, however, is the increasing share of high-value cargoes now being carried by the Soviet fleet in contrast to low-value bulk cargoes, on which ship operators depend for a proportionately smaller share of their profits.

He said the ministers were agreed that a greater currency stability zone should not damage the dollar's position. Earlier, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer told a reporter that he and ministers from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg all voiced their

intention not to change the joint European float, the so-called snake. Under that arrangement, the Deutsche mark, Belgian franc, guilder and the Danish and Norwegian kroner move within a bandspread of 4.5 percent against each other or 2.25 percent as calculated against the dollar.

Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's finance minister, said the snake members would now broaden their ideas on creating a more stable currency zone in Europe to other EEC member states.

Participants said there appeared to be a consensus emerging on how sterling, the French franc and the lira could be brought into the snake. For those who feel they cannot join immediately, a transitional period of six to nine months could be applied, officials explained, during which they would be allowed to move parallel to the snake but within wider bands such as 4.5 percent instead of the current 2.25 percent.

Major criteria for a European currency system would be an effective mechanism to protect exchange rates, obligatory intervention in defense of established parities — but not common European intervention policy vis-à-vis the dollar — Mr. Matthöfer said.

**Bonn 3.5% Growth Aim Off Target****Bundesbank Says Goal Out of Reach**

FRANKFURT, June 19 — West Germany's target of 3.5 percent economic growth this year is probably out of reach, the Bundesbank said today.

The seasonally adjusted gross national product grew only "insignificantly" in the first quarter, at just 1.5 percent above the 1977 quarter, the bank noted in its report on the economy for early 1978.

In its last monthly report before the Western economic summit in Bonn next month, the bank said imports between January and April were 8.5 percent higher than in the year-ago period. "This indicates to what extent the economic climate in other countries is being supported" by West Germany, it said. By contrast, exports have been hit by the dampened economic climate in other countries and by the appreciation of the Deutsche mark.

The decisive impetus in the overall economic picture has come "exclusively" from domestic factors in the first quarter, the report said.

The construction industry stood clearly on top, with domestic-order inflow growth in various sectors ranging from 25 to 36 percent above the year-ago period.

The bank said that in February through May money-supply growth slowed to an 8.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from 14 percent in the October-January period. It attributed the growth to speculative inflows of foreign funds at the beginning of the year, which sought to capitalize on an expected further upward revaluation of the mark.

The Bundesbank said its measures to curb such a rise in the mark through intervention also was a factor in the money-supply growth. It said its interventions totaled about 4 billion DM from mid-March to June 13.

Private demand for consumer goods also rose in early 1978, although the increase was not nearly as pronounced as that in the construction industry. Company credit demand, excluding home construction, weakened in the quarter, following a noticeable increase in the second half of 1977. Seasonally adjusted, borrowings rose only 2 percent from a year ago.

The Bundesbank stressed, however, that the stagnated demand for domestic credit was "in no way indicative" of total new industrial borrowings. Due to foreign-exchange considerations, companies extensively involved in exporting obtained large amounts of funds from foreign sources.

Corresponding to slackened new borrowings, company investment demand was also moderate in the early months of 1978, the report said. Seasonally adjusted, demand for capital goods was below its level of 1977. The dampened demand was the result of uncertainties through March in ongoing wage talks and foreign-exchange fluctuations, the report added. It said despite the fall-off in the early part of the year, planned industrial investment is still seen growing 9 percent this year.

Regarding employment, the Bundesbank said the apparently large declines in joblessness belied the problems of unemployment. Although the unadjusted jobless total was 4 percent of the work force in May after a steady rise from 5.4 percent in February, it said the seasonally adjusted level declined only slightly.

Despite the relatively high number of job seekers, announcements of labor shortages are increasing, according to the report, indicating that the overall improvement in unemployment figures had not remedied regional problems.

**Snake Still Key to EEC's Plan to Stabilize Rates**

LUXEMBOURG, June 19 (AP-DJ) — Broad outlines for a consensus among EEC member states on how to create a zone of greater currency stability appeared to have emerged from a meeting of finance and economics ministers here today.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey reported that the "developing consensus" on greater currency stability would be summed up this month by the EEC monetary committee for chiefs of state meeting at an EEC summit in Bremen July 6-7. But Mr. Healey and other top ministers all agreed that neither at Bremen nor at the Western economic summit in Bonn July 16-17 would any final decisions on such a stability scheme be decided.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Healey stressed the importance of deciding a currency system on its own merits. "The system must be durable."

He said the ministers were agreed that a greater currency stability zone should not damage the dollar's position. Earlier, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer told a reporter that he and ministers from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg all voiced their

intention not to change the joint European float, the so-called snake. Under that arrangement, the Deutsche mark, Belgian franc, guilder and the Danish and Norwegian kroner move within a bandspread of 4.5 percent against each other or 2.25 percent as calculated against the dollar.

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Major criteria for a European currency system would be an effective mechanism to protect exchange rates, obligatory intervention in defense of established parities — but not common European intervention policy vis-à-vis the dollar — Mr. Matthöfer said.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Rhone-Poulenc Sees Higher Profit**

Rhone-Poulenc, the third largest company in France and the ninth biggest chemical producer in the world, continues to recover from the big losses suffered in 1975. Gaetano Pirroce, deputy managing director, says that while textiles still are showing losses — after deficits of 750 million francs in 1976 and 707 million francs last year — this year's deficit will be "sizably less, perhaps by as much as 30 to 40 percent." Textiles, which showed a loss of about 70 million francs last year, also are recovering but "not in the same order of magnitude as textiles," he adds. Overall, further progress is likely this year on the modest 84-million-franc profit reported last year. He says overall capital outlays will rise to 1.7 billion francs, from 1.5 billion francs last year.

**Preussag Turnover Falls 8½%**

Preussag, the West German mining and raw materials concern, says first-quarter consolidated turnover declined 8.5 percent to 657.6 million Deutsche marks from 718.7 million DM in the year-earlier period. Preussag attributes the turnover decline primarily to the continuing weakness in its metals sector. Turnover was down 28 percent to 212.8 million DM. Most other sectors — transportation, oil and chemicals, coal, and construction — registered

small rises in turnover. Investment spending fell 17 percent to 38.6 million DM. No profit results were given.

**FTC May Try to Bar Beatrice Merger**

Beatrice Foods says the Federal Trade Commission could seek to block its proposed \$490-million merger with Tropicana Products Inc. The FTC has asked Beatrice to postpone a vote on the proposed acquisition until after Sept. 1 to allow the agency more time to complete its previously disclosed antitrust investigation of the merger. Beatrice, however, has "declined to do so," saying the consummation of the acquisition is expected to occur by the end of this month.

**Courtaulds Cuts Capital Spending**

Courtaulds has cut capital expenditure for the current fiscal year ending next March to £28 million from £56 million a year earlier. The previous year's total was itself the lowest level for some time, reflecting the fact that investment in recent years, especially in fibers and textiles, must now be expected to earn "a proper return." The emphasis of spending has been on improving the quality and competitiveness of products for the capacities already created, rather than enlarging them further, it says.

**Heated Debated Expected on Tighter Credit****Open Market Meets on Money Course**

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP-DJ) —

Members of the Open Market Committee, the Federal Reserve's policy making arm, are likely to face heated debate when they meet tomorrow to decide the nation's money course for the next month.

The meeting will pit those favor-

ing a tighter credit policy against others who warn that an expected slowing of the economy warrants an unchanged money policy. As a backdrop, the members face growing political pressure from the White House and Congress against taking any action that would jeopardize economic growth.

**OECD Sees 17% Rise in Level of '78 Borrowing**

PARIS, June 19 (AP-DJ) — Overall borrowing activity on international markets is expected to increase 17 percent this year to some \$77.5 billion from \$66.3 billion in 1977, according to tentative estimates of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The largest share, some \$42 billion, will be accounted for by medium-term syndicated Eurocredits, an increase of about 25 percent over the \$33.7 billion completed last year.

The second largest sector will be the issue of foreign bonds in national markets with \$19 billion, an increase of some 35 percent over the \$14.1 billion registered last year.

The Eurobond market, however, is seen declining some 11 percent to the equivalent of \$16.5 billion from last year's record of \$18.5 billion.

The forecast, contained in the latest edition of the OECD's Financial Market Trends report, sees developing countries accounting for \$22.5 billion of this year's syndicated loans (up from \$18.8 billion in 1977). Private and public-sector bodies in the leading industrialized countries should account for \$16 billion (\$13 billion in 1977). Communist bloc countries \$3 billion (\$2.5 billion) and others \$500 million (\$250 million).

A major feature of the loan activity so far this year has been the growing ability of developing countries to make extensive use of bond issues to supplement bank credit financing for balance-of-payments purposes, the report says. During the first four months, they raised over \$2 billion and accounted for over 18 percent of total recorded external bond offerings. This compares with only \$800 million, or 8.5 percent of the total, in the 1977 period.

The OECD expects the Japanese market to show the strongest expansion in the sector for foreign issues this year with a volume of \$4.5 billion (\$1.2 billion in 1977). Foreign issues in New York are forecast to total \$2.5 billion with heavy Canadian borrowing accounting for most of this. The outlook for foreign borrowing in Switzerland is uncertain and could total \$4 billion, down from \$4.6 billion in 1977.

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**Italy Seeking Loan For Nuclear Plants**

GENOA, Italy, June 19 (AP-DJ) — Italy will seek a \$3.5 billion loan from the United States for nuclear power plants, Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin announced today.

Mr. Donat-Cattin, who will begin negotiations in Washington in September on behalf of Enel, the state-owned electric power group, said the loan would be double the value of direct U.S. supplies for the project.

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**Prices Ease, Trading Off On Wall St.****Traders Cautious On Monetray Policy**

NEW YORK, June 19 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased in active trading today as concern about tighter monetary policy and its effects on interest rates increased.

Among signs of economic slowing, investors last week learned the rise in personal income slowed in May from April and that housing starts and building permits turned lower in May.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.65 to 838.62 after being off about six points earlier, but declines led advances 1,020 to 491. Volume fell to 25.5 million shares from Friday's 27.69 million.

On the Big Board, IBM was strong, rising 3/4 to 269 1/4. Burroughs gained 1 1/2 to 74 1/2. Teledyne 2 1/2 to 13 1/2 and Texas Instruments 1 1/2 to 79 1/2.

Ford Motor, which has been weak recently, picked up 1/4 to 47. It received a \$125-million contract to supply two satellites to India.

Carter Hawley Hale was unchanged at 14 1/2. It agreed to acquire Thalimer Brothers for stock. Thalimer added 1 1/2 to 16 bid in over-the-counter trading.

General American Oil picked up one to 41 1/2. Honeywell gained 1 1/2 to 57. It plans to acquire Spectronics.

American Broadcasting signed a final pact to sell its movie theaters for \$50 million. It added "A to 49 1/2." Ramada Inns headed the active list again, rising 3/4 to 7 1/2. Last week it denied it had plans for casinos.

Gaming stocks rose. Caesars World added 2 1/2 to 29. Del E. Webb 2 1/2 to 20 1/2 and Playboy 1 1/2 to 18.

Tropicana eased 1/2 to 47 1/2 and Beatrice Foods 1/2 to 25 1/2. In Chicago, prices were higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 3 to 6 cents; corn up 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; oats up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, and soybeans up 8 to 10 1/2 cents.

Wheat advanced on rumors of export business with China and on light hedge-selling. Higher corn futures were attributed to spillover influence from wheat. Old-crop soybeans also were influenced by strength in wheat, but near-ideal weather over the weekend forced some selling pressure on the new-crop months.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 19

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies including 3M, Alcoa, Amstar, and others. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 10' and 'International Bonds Traded in Europe'.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds traded in Europe, including columns for bond name, price, and yield.

London Commodities

Table listing London commodities, including columns for commodity name, price, and change.

Bayerische Landesbank Update:

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Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1977

Table showing highlights from the balance sheet as of December 31st, 1977, with columns for Assets and Liabilities in DM 000.

Advertisement for United Nations Plaza Hotel, featuring a large image of the hotel and text describing its amenities and location.

Advertisement for United Nations Plaza Hotel, featuring a large image of the hotel and text describing its amenities and location.

Table listing European markets, including columns for market name, price, and change.

Advertisement for Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, featuring the bank's logo and text describing its international banking services.











*By Eugene T. Maleska*



- ## DOWN

ALGARVE	C	61	fair	MADRID	C	23	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	61	fair	MILAN	22	79	cloudy
ANKARA	21	81	cloudy	MUNICH	22	72	fair
ATHENS	22	80	cloudy	MONTREAL	20	68	cloudy
BEIRUT	21	81	cloudy	MOSCOW	11	82	showers
BELGRADE	19	64	rain	MUNICH	19	64	fair
BERLIN	22	72	fair	NEW YORK	25	78	fair
BRUSSELS	20	70	fair	NICE	21	70	fair
BUCKARST	20	68	fair	OSLO	14	57	overcast
BUDAPEST	20	68	fair	PARIS	20	68	fair
CASABLANCA	20	68	cloudy	PRAGUE	20	68	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	68	cloudy	ROME	26	79	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	cloudy	SOFIA	22	73	cloudy
DUBLIN	13	65	rain	STOCKHOLM	21	70	cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	cloudy	TEHRAN	36	97	fair
FLORENCE	25	77	cloudy	TOKYO	25	86	cloudy
FRANKFURT	21	70	cloudy	TUNIS	26	79	fair
GENEVA	15	59	showers	VIENNA	19	66	cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	overcast	WARSAW	19	66	cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	68	fair	WASHINGTON	23	81	fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	overcast	ZURICH	20	69	cloudy
LISBON	20	68	cloudy				
LONDON	22	72	fair				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	fair				

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### *The Legend and the Man*

By **Fritz Huber**. Delacorte Press. Illustrated. 321 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

**T**hat historic moment of Israel's and Egypt's convergence, when Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar el-Sadat clasped hands at Ben-Gurion International Airport on Nov. 19, 1977, seemed a signpost to peace. But now the way seems to be drifted over with the shifting sands of Middle Eastern policies.

Whatever the latest prognosis for a Middle Eastern settlement — and indeed whether it is really in the hands of these two men or is, rather, to be determined by higher pressures — these two books offer timely if incomplete assessments of Sadat and Begin.

"In Search of Identity," being autobiographical and bearing the force of Sadat's personality, is the more immediately compelling. Sadat stayed in the shadow

Eitan Haber's biography of Menachem Begin is well-researched and sympathetic, rather like a good American campaign biography. It raises the necessary questions about Begin's career and offers a good summary of the political currents in which he has swum. But a chaste curtain of journalistic objectivity is always lowered over the inner workings of Begin's mind. His voice is missing, though he is quoted from the past, and he remains a somewhat gray, muted figure. For all his heroics as commander and tactical genius behind the Irgun, one of the clandestine military organizations fighting the British before Israel achieved its independence.

Slabber, the military correspondent for a large evening newspaper in Israel, writes that in the 1977 election, "with the aid of one of the country's top public relations agencies," Begin was portrayed as "the ideal family man, the devoted grandfather" and so on, in a deliberate attempt to reach older voters, who thought of him as an extremist, the arch political foe of David Ben-Gurion and before that a leader of the "revisionist Zionists," a follower of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, founder of Betar, the paramilitary youth organization.

around me. With Sadat's ravoirs of inner love for Carter's Christian faith and Begi deep piety, one might expect peace settlement overnight, if plomacy hinged on goodness alone. But, of course, Sadat regards country's success in the most raw war as essential to its rebirth; description of his historic flight Israel is cursory and his present aim to reduce pat and pamper the return of the exiled territories and the solution of the Palestinian problem. Similarly, Ha-

Now, Haber shows us the new, mellow Begin, who after being elected prime minister, heaped congratulations to the Germans when their commandos freed a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Somalia, and later met with the German ambassador. To Israeli voters, the programs of the new Begin and his Likud Party were really not all that

**ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE**

C	E	D	E	I	A	N	O	N	I	S	T	
A	D	A	M	E	R	A	S	E	A	L	I	O
S	M	U	S	E	R	I	S	T	E	S	L	O
T	A	B	L	E	S	E	R	E	T	I	O	N
				A	S	S	E					
				B	O	Z	O		P	E	E	N
				B	O	Z	O		A	S	T	E
A	R	G	O		N	E	C	T	A	R		A
T	U	R	N	E	D							
E	Y	E										
				B	A	K	E	D		S	T	O
				R	A	I	D			N	E	S

*Richard R. Lingeman is on staff of The New York Times.*

*By Alan Trust*

In the diagramed deal an imaginative defender was able to take advantage of greedy play by the declarer. The normal contract of four spades was reached as shown, and West led the unbid diamond suit.

spade ten with jack, reaching tricky position:

NORTH  
 ♠ KQ76  
 ♥ 954  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ —

WEST EAST

▲832 ▲5  
▽— ▼S  
○— ▼6  
▲AQJS ▲10972

NORTH (D)  
▲KQ76  
▼KJ854  
○8832  
▲—

WEST EAST

▲1822 ▲5  
▼73 ▼82  
○J75 ○AK1084  
▲J75

SOUTH

▲A  
▼A  
○—  
▲K8643

If West had routinely return

**SOUTH**  
 ♠A1994  
 ♥AQ10  
 ♦Q  
 ♣K8643

	East	South	West
North	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass		
Pass	Pass		

South ruffed the second round of diamonds and decided to try to ruff the remaining diamonds. He overtook the heart ten with the jack and ruffed the third round of diamonds.

He could have played safely by leading three rounds of trumps and playing hearts. This would have given him 10 or 11 tricks, depending on the trump break. As the

Instead, South overtook the heart queen with the king to reach the dummy for yet another diamond ruff. West overruled the



# North Wins U.S. Open by a Stroke

## His 4-Foot Putt On 18th Hole Decides Title

By Gerald Strine

DENVER, June 19 (WP) — Andy North held on, despite going over par on the final five holes, to win the U.S. Open golf tournament here yesterday.

There will be no winners against an Open course like this, only survivors, the 28-year-old professional predicted after he took a two-stroke lead Friday. He was right. North finished one over par, 128, after slipping to a three-over 74, but it was good enough to edge out veterans Dave Stockton and J.C. Snead, by a stroke.

North was four under for the tournament, firmly in command, but bogeyed the eighth, ninth and 10th holes to open the door for the opposition. Birdies on the 11th and 12th holes let him regain a four-stroke advantage, but he bogeyed the 14th, double-bogeyed the 15th — when he left his first blast in a sand trap — and nearly blew a two-stroke lead coming to the 18th green.

From Rough to Rougher

North needed only to bogey the 18th hole after Stockton had bogeyed. But North's iron from the edge found the right rough. He came out of the high grass crisply, only to wind up in the left rough in front of a trap guarding the green.

There appeared to be little reason for worry. North had a stroke to spare — but he needed it, because his third shot was a blooper into the trap.

"I'd done it to myself," North observed later. "Nobody was going to get me out and in from there but me."

And he blasted out beautifully, to within four feet of the cup. All that remained was to sink that putt.

Gary Player, his playing partner, putted out.

Lots of Study

North surveyed the contour of the green carefully, from the far side of the cup. He stepped up to the ball, then backed off to the wind that had helped push his ball up the 18th fairway gustily slightly.

Again he prepared to putt — and again he backed off when the wind kicked up.

Finally, with much of the huge gallery (25,000 paid) looking on, North stroked the putt. It was perfect, into the back of the hole.

North posted rounds of 70, 70, 71 and 74 to take first money of \$45,000, increasing his season's total to \$137,981. His last tournament title came in 1977 at the Westchester Classic. But North was seventh in the Crosby, fourth in the Tournament Players Championship, ninth in the Heritage, second in the Tournament of Champions and second in the Kemper Classic this year — with a majority of those good efforts being fashioned over the tour's more difficult layouts, if not quite as difficult as that of Cherry Hills here.

Nicklaus Tied for Sixth

The last time an Open winner failed to better par was in 1972, when Jack Nicklaus gained his third championship with a 290 at Pebble Beach in California.

Nicklaus wound up with Player. Tom Watson, Andy Bean, Johnny Miller and Billy Kratzert in a tie for sixth place this year, at 289. This group was one stroke behind Tom Weiskopf and Hale Irwin, who tied for fourth, two shots behind Snead and Stockton.

Weiskopf, with a 68, and Watson, 70, shot the best scores among the leaders yesterday.

Nobody really made a run at North. Nicklaus started out briskly with a couple of birdies, to come to one over par, but he skulled an iron shot on the fourth hole, leading to a double-bogey 6, and never threatened again.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	20	.692	—
Baltimore	38	26	.594	6 1/2
New York	37	28	.569	7 1/2
Milwaukee	37	27	.576	7 1/2
Detroit	31	35	.469	12 1/2
Cleveland	27	42	.391	18 1/2
Toronto	21	49	.297	24 1/2
WEST				
Kansas City	37	29	.562	—
California	33	31	.516	1
Texas	32	31	.508	1 1/2
Oakland	32	32	.500	2
Chicago	27	37	.423	7 1/2
Minnesota	27	37	.423	7 1/2
Seattle	26	47	.359	15 1/2

Sunday's Games  
Cleveland 3-1, Milwaukee 0-4  
Baltimore 2, Oakland 1  
California 3, New York 2  
Seattle 3, Boston 2  
Kansas City 3-4, Chicago 2-1  
Minnesota 4, Detroit 4  
Texas 3, Toronto 2

Monday's Games  
New York (City 1-3) at Boston (Trent 4-4)  
Seattle (Parrish 0-4) at Chicago (Stone 6-4)  
Cleveland (Clyde 4-1) at Kansas City (Leard 5-9)  
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San Francisco 41 22 .652 —  
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Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 1  
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2  
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Chicago (Fleckenstein 3-1) at Pittsburgh (Rooker 2-5)



With his caddy staring over his shoulder, Andy North studies the putt he had to make on the 18th hole to win the U.S. Open.

## Mariners Hang on to Beat Red Sox, 3-2

BOSTON, June 18 (AP) — Bill Stein and Bob Robertson hit running doubles yesterday as the Seattle Mariners snapped a 10-game losing streak by beating Boston, 3-2, and ending the Red Sox nine-game winning streak.

The loss was only Boston's fifth in 33 home games this season, and its first defeat after 16 home victories over West Division opponents.

The Red Sox put runners on second and third with two outs in the ninth, but Jim Rice — the American League's leading slugger — hit a sinking line drive that left fielder Bruce Bochte caught with a dive to end the game.

Robertson, a designated hitter batting only 143 entering the game, doubled Stein home in the sixth inning to break a 1-1 tie. Stein doubled in the eighth, finishing Boston starter Jim Wright (3-1) and driving in Leon Roberts, who opened with a walk.

Rice extended his league home-run lead with his 32d of the season in the first inning. Seattle tied it in the fifth when Craig Reynolds doubled and scored on a single by Dan Meyer. Carlton Fisk hit his sixth homer of the year in the eighth to bring the Red Sox within a run.

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## Lopez Captures Fifth Straight, Female Record

By Betty Cuniberti

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 19 (WP) — Nancy Lopez became yesterday the first female golfer to win five successive tournaments.

With an 18th-hole double bogey fresh on her mind from the previous day, Lopez shot a four-under-par 69 for a two-stroke victory over Jane Blalock and Debbie Massey in the Rochester Classic. Lopez trailed Blalock by three strokes going into the final round.

Her winning total for the 54-hole tournament was 214.

Lopez used a 30-foot birdie putt on the 17th hole to go ahead of Blalock by a stroke.

Blalock missed a 10-foot birdie putt on the 17th, and then needed to chip in for a birdie on 18 to tie Lopez and send the tournament into sudden death. With cameras poised on her face, Lopez watched Blalock's long chip shot severally feet away from the cup. She turned and hugged her caddy.

With her victory, Lopez:

• Became the first woman to win five straight tournaments, breaking the record of four held by Mickey Wright (who did it twice), Kathy Whitworth and Shirley Englehorn. The pro golf record is 11 straight, by Byron Nelson in 1945.

• Broke Jerry Pate's record for money won by a rookie in a year. Pate won \$153,102 in 1976. Lopez, \$11,250 first-prize boosters her \$234 past that since she joined the LPGA last July.

• Won her seventh tournament of 1978, the most in one season since Kathy Whitworth won seven in 1973.

At San Diego, a throwing error by newly acquired Philadelphia pitcher Dick Ruthven led to two first-inning runs as San Diego defeated Philadelphia 4-1. Behind the combined eight-hit pitching of Gaylord Perry and Rollie Fingers, Gene Richards opened the Padres' first inning with a double to right and scored when Ruthven threw Ozzie Smith's bunt into right field trying for the out at first. Smith sped around to third on the overthrow and scored on Derrel Thomas's fly to right.

At Cincinnati, Fred Norman continued his success at Riverfront Stadium with the help of Manny Sarmiento's relief pitching and Dan Dreissen's third-inning sacrifice fly as Cincinnati beat St. Louis, 4-2. Norman, now 45-18 at Cincinnati's park, fell behind, 2-0, after two innings, then combined with Sarmiento to limit St. Louis to four hits over the last seven innings.

At Atlanta, Rowland Office's three-run homer was the highlight of a seven-run first inning that carried Atlanta over Pittsburgh, 8-7. Bob Beall singled in the first run and, following a walk to Gary Matthews, Office lined his third homer over the centerfield fence.

At Houston, Tom Dixon and Joe Samito pitched a four-hitter and Art Howe knocked in two runs as Houston beat Chicago, 3-1. Dixon allowed all four Chicago hits over the first seven innings. Samito came in with runners on first and second in the eighth and retired all six Chicago batters he faced for his fifth save.

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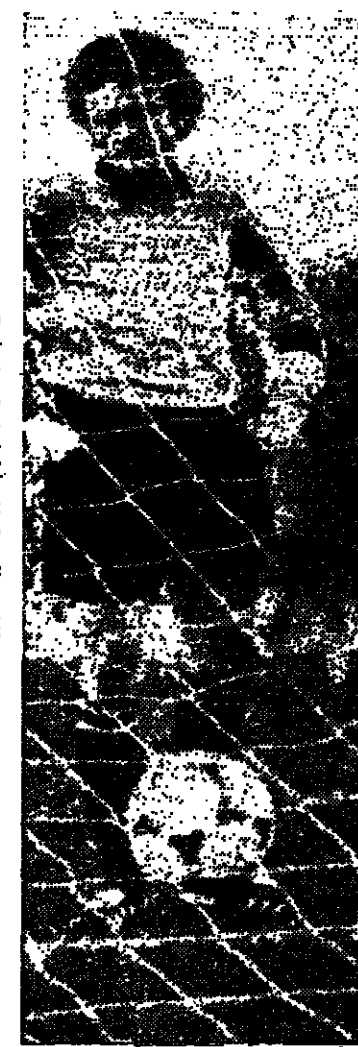
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Sepp Maier, the West German goalkeeper, stares at the ball after a goal scored by Arie Haan of the Netherlands.

## Major League Leaders

BATTING	NAME	TEAM	AVG	R	H	RBI
Griffey, Jr.	SEA	.344	24	45	23	18
Burroughs, Jr.	ATL	.342	26	45	23	18
Smith, L.	SEA	.335	27	42	22	17
Bowa, Phil	SEA	.332	28	41	21	16
Pugh, Bob	SEA	.328	29	40	20	15
Nettelbladt, S.	SEA	.325	30	39	19	14
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Palmer, Balt 1.82; Keough, Oak 1.99; Tiant, Bos 2.39; Tanana, Cal 2.43.

**STRIKEOUTS**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE:** Richard, Hou 116; Niekro, Atl 92; Seaver, Cin 87; Blue, SF 84; Morisuso, SF 83.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE:** Ryan, Cal 113; Guidry, NY 103; Flanagan, Balt 79; Tanana, Cal 62; Underwood, Tor 61.

**Rivers Disabled**



## Art Buchwald

## Infiltration

WASHINGTON — I just received, anonymously, an unclassified cable to the State Department from the American Embassy in Doha, Qatar, one of the Arab countries involved in the boycott of Israel.

It reads as follows, and I swear I did not make up one word of it.

"1 — During routine visit to Doha Boycott Office, Embassy Commercial Specialist was made aware of possible problem which Philip Morris Tobacco Co. may face in marketing Merit cigarettes in the Middle East. Something about the structure of the filter on Merit cigarettes causes tar to be deposited on the mouthpiece end of the white filter in the form of a six-pointed star. The star is clearly visible when the cigarette is smoked approximately half its length.

(Further smoking causes the star to be lost in a general brown stain.)

"2 — Our Commercial Specialist told Boycott Office officials that this is obviously not a serious matter. Office Director agreed but indicated he had already received numerous complaints (including one from the palace), and he then introduced our man to the latest batch of complainers who were sitting in his outer office.

"3 — Boycott Office Director is trying to head off complaints, but fears that sale of Merit cigarettes, and subsequent complaints about the star appearing on the end of the filter element, may lead to the banning of all Philip Morris products, including the immensely popular Marlboro brand."

You may laugh, if you want to, but if you're a stockholder of Philip

Morris, this is no joking matter. The Philip Morris Co. never, in all its wildest dreams, thought of developing a cigarette filter which would produce a Star of David on it, and even if it did, it certainly wouldn't export such a cigarette filter to an Arab country.

The only explanation that makes any sense is that the Israeli secret service people have developed such a filter and infiltrated the Merit factory. If this is true, it is one of the great breakthroughs in postwar covert operations, and one that has made the CIA green with envy.

There have been rumors that for years CIA scientists have been working on a cigarette filter which would produce an American flag when half-smoked by someone in a Communist country. But the Central Intelligence Agency has not been able to overcome the incredible problems of getting the tar to produce 50 stars and 13 stripes that would fit on the filter.

The Soviet Union's KGB is also said to be unsuccessful in developing a filter that would produce a hammer and sickle while someone was puffing away. Even the Japanese, with all their technical know-how, cannot make their tobacco burn in such a way as to duplicate a rising sun.

I called the Israeli Embassy to see if I could get further information on how they did it.

The man on the other end of the line was very upset. "How did you find out about it?"

I told him I couldn't reveal my sources.

"We don't have such a filter," he said. "And if we did, we couldn't talk about it."

"But the Arabs insist you do. There are Stars of David in ashtrays all over Doha, and they're getting very upset."

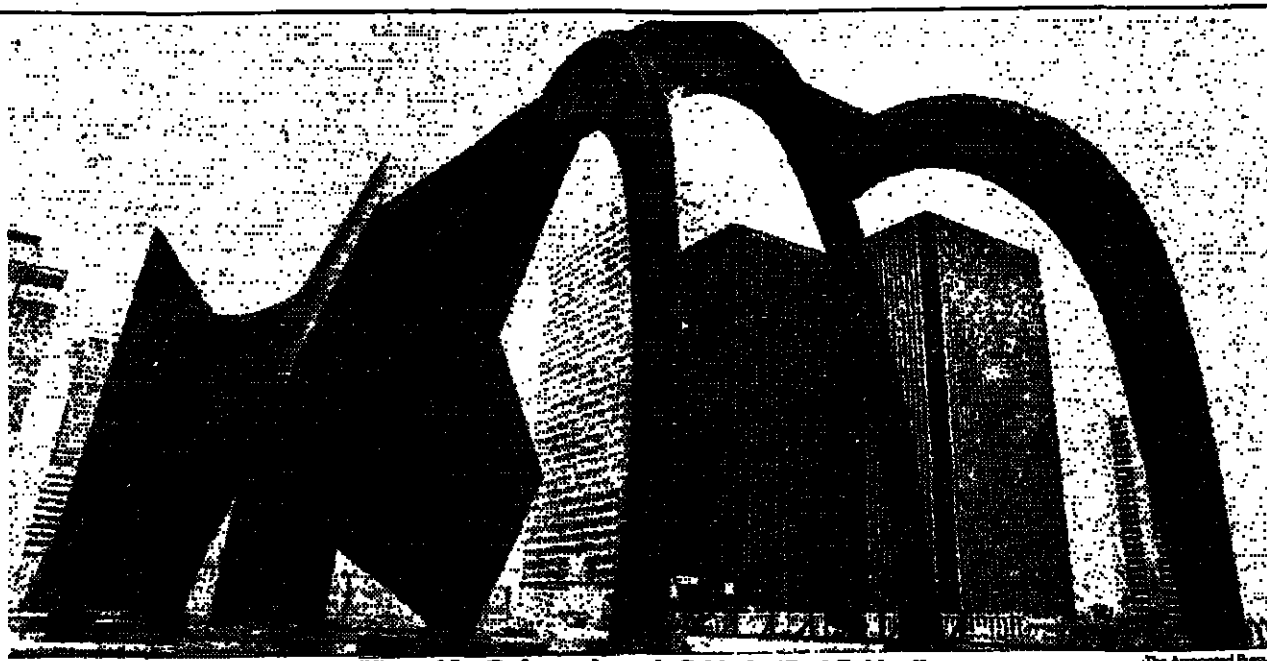
"Then they shouldn't smoke so much."

"That's not the point," I told him. "Something like this could start another Middle East war. You start messing with Philip Morris cigarette filters, and no one knows where it will lead."

"If they smoke fast, they won't see it," the Israeli said.

"So you intend to keep putting Stars of David in Merit cigarette filters?"

"I didn't admit we were doing it. But if Philip Morris wants to give us 100 F-15 jet fighters, we might switch to Camels."



View of La Defense through Calder's "Red Spider."

## Culture Shock on the Edge of Paris

By Ada Louise Huxtable

PARIS (NYT) — It is 10 minutes from the heart of Paris to La Defense and a few thousand light years from the French tradition of restrained, homogeneous architectural elegance to a world of tomorrow that no architect ever envisioned. This Manhattanized section of Paris, which reared its first towers on the periphery of the city in the 1960s, continues to grow extravagantly in the '70s.

Although there are other high-rise clusters in other outlying areas, a visit to La Defense reveals more than the famous disruption of a sacred skyline; this is a concentration of skyscrapers that dwarfs comparable new construction in American cities. Think of Pittsburgh's entire downtown, the rebuilt Golden Triangle, for comparable size. The difference here is that what would be the central business district anywhere else is pushed beyond the city's historic heart.

The bank towers and corporate headquarters and luxury apartments deliberately seek new images; they range from the banal to the bizarre. And except for those who live and work in these structures — the expensive apartments are filling surprisingly quickly, but sleek offices are renting more slowly, in a reversal of expectations — La Defense is almost universally considered an aesthetic outrage.

But what La Defense really represents is a coup de style. This is the outrageous and provocative creation in Paris of a new style of urban environment that has only been

suggested, or threatened, elsewhere. La Defense is the Houston of Paris.

## Day-Glo Dream

Anyone who loves Houston can love La Defense. But this materials manufacturers' showcase and architects' Day-Glo dream has come about, not through unplanned growth, as in Houston; its look and form are the result of the intervention of planners, and it is that planning framework that lifts it from the ordinary to the unreal. The new towers are raised on platforms and connected by ramps and walkways, with landscaping of artificial hillocks and artful piles of stones, all of which seem to have come straight from the modelmaker's shop. The Parisian street life of cafes and people-watching, the profound pleasures of observation and social intercourse, only a few miles away, could as well be on another planet.

But most remarkable of all is the style of La Defense. In Paris, style is everything. Every street, every structure, every shopping, has style. The style of Parisian architecture has been proved and refined by at least three centuries of academic dictates and highly developed taste. There are few violations of this taste, and there is exemplary architectural consistency. Paris has defined the aesthetics of a sophisticated urban culture.

La Defense is drawing-board architecture. It is the kind of thing designers fool around with on paper. There are knockoffs and caricatures of everything going: a mirror-glass tower of fashionable geometry stands next

to some acrobatic concrete doing deep knee bends alongside both articulated frames and severely flat slabs.

The result is a stage set by someone designing a city with no references except building manufacturers' catalogs.

## Latest Housing

Surprisingly, when it gets worse, it gets better, or at least more interesting. The latest housing under construction now, at the far edge of the area, has gone wild; it leaves these formulas behind to move into another kind of art or outrage. These particular buildings evoke Magritte or Frank Stella in their poetic surrealism and colorful hard-edged abstraction.

One group of apartment zigzags defines its stepped pyramiding shapes with bold red, blue, green and orange stripes. Another group by Emile Aillaud, an architect in his 70s who has always marched to a different architectural drummer, is a series of round, free-form or petal-shaped towers with random round or eye-shaped windows. The walls are "camouflaged" with stylized cloud patterns in white, sky blue and violet. These are surprisingly beautiful buildings, although their livability for the low-income families for whom they have been planned is being severely questioned.

It is hard to say whether this is un-French or super-French architecture. It is difficult to equate this work with a city always known for the rigor and propriety of its aesthetic standards. Paris is still reconciling the Centre Pompidou, or Beaubourg, with the Louvre. But from the Place Vendôme to La Defense, it is cultural shock all the way.

## Carter Takes Peanut PEOPLE: At Jam Session

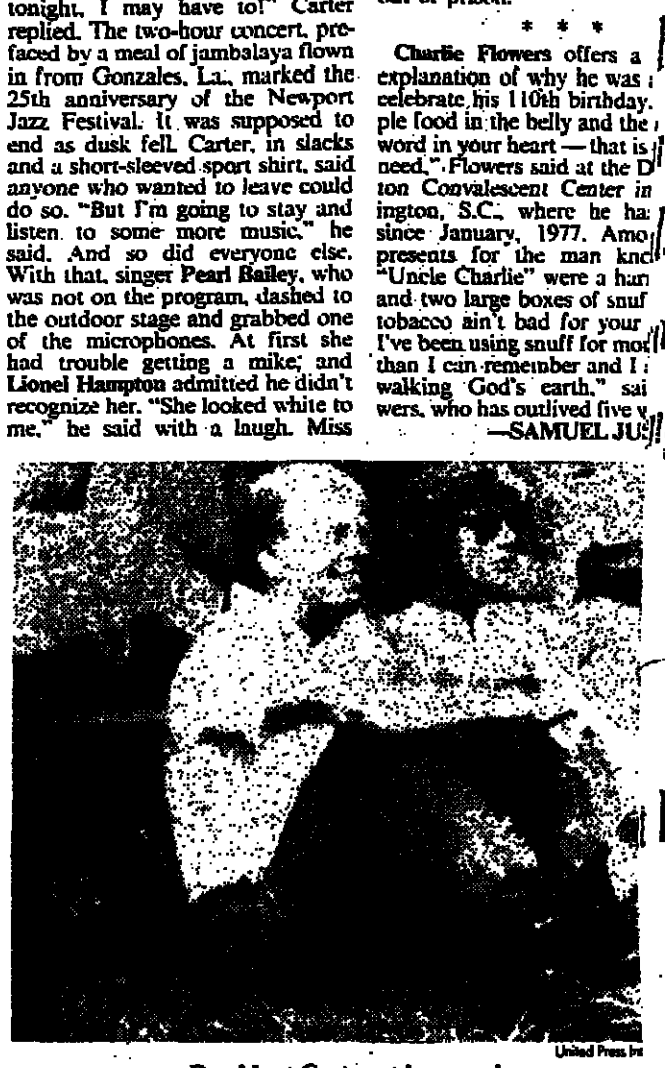
With trumpet player Dizzy Gillespie and drummer Max Roach accompanying, President Carter stepped to the microphone and sang, "Salt Peanuts! Salt Peanuts!" in an impromptu finale to a jam session at the White House.

Gillespie, who cut the record in 1943, had to teach the words to Carter, a peanut farmer. The crowd, gathered in sweltering heat on the White House South Lawn, roared their approval and Carter flashed one of his biggest smiles. "Salt Peanuts! Salt Peanuts!" Carter sang with bravado and a little uncertainty. At each time Gillespie cued him in with a nod of his head. When they finished, Gillespie, wearing a floppy hat and a summer suit, turned and said, "Mr. President, I have one question. Would you like to go on the road with us?" "After tonight, I may have to," Carter replied. The two-hour concert, prefaced by a meal of jambalaya flown in from Gonzales, La., marked the 25th anniversary of the Newport Jazz Festival. It was supposed to end as dusk fell. Carter, in slacks and a short-sleeved sport shirt, said anyone who wanted to leave could do so. "But I'm going to stay and listen to some more music," he said. And so did everyone else. With that, singer Pearl Bailey, who was not on the program, dashed to the outdoor stage and grabbed one of the microphones. At first she had trouble getting a mike, and Lionel Hampton admitted he didn't recognize her. "She looked white to me," he said with a laugh. Miss

Bailey, now a college student, sang "St. Louis" at Mrs. Carter's request.

Patty Hearst plans to marry of her former bodyguard Newsweek magazine reports, an unnamed "New source," the magazine said Miss Hearst, now serving a sentence for bank robbery, married Bernard Shaw, a San Francisco police officer who was her bodyguard during the months she was free on Shaw, 30, has been granted divorce from his wife and the divorce becomes final Newsweek said that he refused comment, but doesn't deny that he and Miss Hearst were married, possibly before she left out of prison.

Charlie Flowers offers a explanation of why he was celebrate his 110th birthday, food in the belly and the word in your heart — that is, "Flowers said at the Dorton Convalescent Center in Lexington, S.C., where he has since January, 1977. Amos presents for the man known as "Uncle Charlie" were a hat and two large boxes of snuff tobacco. "I had for you I've been using snuff for most of my life and I can remember and I walking God's earth," said wags, who has outlived five v.



President Carter at jam session.

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